The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6113.—VOL. XXXIX.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at 86, King-street, Sydney, Frederick Gunther, from Esslingen, just arrived by the Cornelia, from Manila.

On the 6th instant, Walter William, fourth son of Mr. Noah Collier, of Balmain, aged eleven months.

At her residence, Bent-street, Mrs. O'Loughlin, widow of the late Mr. Thomas O'Loughlin, leaving seven children to deplore their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—The VICTORIA steamer leaves Sydney daily for this favourite watering place at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to the CLYDE RIVER, near BRAIDWOOD.—The NORA CREINA, THIS DAY, at noon, returning on MONDAY.
Phoenix Wharf, Friday, 8th January.
The next trip will be from Sydney, the 22nd instant.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The steampacket ILLAWARRA will leave SYDNEY for EDEN and MERIMBULA on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at noon, calling at BROULEE going and returning.
Phoenix Wharf, 8th January.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, expected to arrive on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf for HOBART TOWN four days after arrival, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

S. S. COLUMBIAN.—Passengers by this steamship will please pay the balance of their Passage Money on or before FRIDAY, the 8th instant, and have their luggage on board on SATURDAY, the 9th. A steamer will be in attendance at the Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock (noon), to convey them on board.
HUGH LARMOUR, Manager.
E. and A. R. M. Co.'s Office, 1, Margaret-street.

THE EUROPEAN and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S Steamship COLUMBIAN, of 2300 tons, 530 horse-power, NATHANIEL STEWART, Esq., commander (carrying Her Majesty's Mails), will be despatched for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on MONDAY, 11th January, 1858, at noon.
Passengers for Marseilles can only be booked for Malta, but the Company will have a steamer at Malta to convey them to Marseilles.
Rates of Passage: £115 and £95, according to the accommodation required.
Plans of cabins, and the Company's Hand Book of Information, containing full particulars, can be had on application at the Company's Offices, 1, Margaret-street.
HUGH LARMOUR, Manager.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The STAG. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, Master, now receiving cargo.
Apply to the Master, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to C. BROWN, 63, Sussex-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The well-known trader VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and, having all her dead weight engaged, has only room for a few tons light freight.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The smart clipper schooner BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, fast filling up, at the Albion Wharf, and has room only for a few tons more of cargo, for which immediate application is necessary.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZ ROY RIVER.—The COQUETTE, PERKINS, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.
N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite trader CALLENDER, Captain A. COLLINS, is now fast loading, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The A1 clipper schooner EAGLE, J. LEDDRA, commander, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIVEIR master, will be ready to receive cargo immediately.
For freight or passage, apply to ESSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE, with quick despatch.—The fine clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master, now loading at the Circular Quay, and, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, has only room for light freight, for which, or passage, having excellent cabin accommodations,
Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Campbell's Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—The favourite trader OCEAN QUEEN, ARNOLD, master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Albion Wharf. Having a large portion of cargo engaged, shippers are requested to make early arrangements.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

GERTRUDE, Captain GRANGE, for AUCKLAND.—All goods intended for shipment must be sent down to Macnamara's Wharf, and passages taken by noon, THIS DAY, as the vessel positively sails TO-MORROW.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper brig GERTRUDE, Captain DUNNING, is filling up at Circular Quay, and will be despatched with all possible haste.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to GILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The A1 British built brig MARY CLARKE, having most of her cargo already on board, will sail for the above ports in a few days.
For freight or passage, early application is requested, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

BURNETT, for WELLINGTON and NELSON, positively clears at the Customs TO-MORROW MORNING. All cargo must be shipped, bills of lading sent in for signature, and passages engaged by THIS EVENING.
Apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH direct.—The well-known brigantine COMET, SMALL, master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Grafton Wharf; and, having a large portion engaged, will be despatched in a few days. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this vessel.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON, calling at NELSON, if inducement offer, the well-known regular trader, WM. ALFRED, T. TINLEY, master.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

MONTHLY LINE of Vessels for NEW CALEDONIA.—The barque WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Captain RUNDLE, will start for PORT DE FRANCE the 10th of January.
For freight or passage apply in Sydney at ED. HILLARD'S, wine merchant, 140, Pitt-street; and at Newcastle, GEORGE TULLY, Esq.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper-schooner HENRIETTA has room for a few tons, and will sail on or before 12th January.
For freight apply to Mr. CLARK IRVING.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The first-class American ship ELI WHITNEY, Captain L. B. DALLEY, will sail for the above port on the 20th JANUARY. For light freight only, and first or second class cabin passengers,
Apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

WANTED, a Vessel, to Convey a Steam-engine to Newcastle. Apply P. N. RUSSELL and CO., [illegible]-street Works.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Under charter to the Honorable the East-India Company.—The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH TRIDENT, 1399 tons register, HENRY O'NEILL, Esq., commander, will sail on or about the 15th instant. Her cabin accommodations and table are of the very first order of British merchant ships, and she carries a surgeon.
For passage or freight of specie apply to Captain O'NEILL, on board, in the Cove; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

FOR INDIA.—The new American clipper barque HESPERIAN, 577 tons register, S. BLANCHARD, commander will be ready for sea about the 15th instant, and will proceed to any port in India if sufficient inducement offer.
Apply to the Captain on board; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents. 1st January, 1858.

FOR LONDON.—With prompt despatch.—The fine A1 ship LLOYDS, 700 tons, HARRISON, commander, is now receiving cargo and having all her dead weight ready, and a considerable portion of her wool engaged will be quickly loaded.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—To sail 1st February, 1858.—The well-known favourite A1 ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tons, W. LEASK, commander. Has all her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool engaged. Now loading alongside the Circular Quay, and receiving wool either there or at Marsden and Co.'s wool shed. Very comfortable accommodation for first-class passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel will please send in bills of lading for signature, and pass their entries at the Custom House at once, to enable the ship to clear.
All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon on SATURDAY, 9th January, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—The CUNDLE PACKET, cutter, 20 tons; built at Jervis Bay two years ago; coppered and copper fastened. Apply to MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the first-class brig PERI, 146 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, built in Launceston of blue gum. The above ship is now lying in Darling Harbour, opposite the Gas Works, and can be inspected by any one hailing the ship. Apply to Captain LYNCH, on board, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

SHIP ELI WHITNEY, for San Francisco.—Applications for passages by the above ship will not be received after the 16th instant. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. 2nd January.

HIGHLAND LASSIE, from Melbourne.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES, for the Flour Company's Wharf, TO-MORROW MORNING, otherwise the goods will be landed and stored at their expense. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., agents. Sydney, 7th January.

AFRIKA, from Shanghae.—Captain Mannowry will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. PROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents, 3, Phillip-street North. 7th January.

BARQUE CLARO, from Glasgow.—All accounts or claims against the above named vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, SAIL-MAKERS, and OTHERS.—Tenders are required for sundry repairs to the French ship GERTRUDE, now lying at Lamb's Wharf, according to specifications, which may be seen on board. For further particulars apply on board, to Captain LE BALLE. Tenders will be received till MONDAY, the 11th, at 12 o'clock, by the undersigned, who will not be bound to accept the lowest tender. VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., agents, Circular Wharf.

LAND LEAGUE.—The Land League will meet THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, to enroll members and elect a President and Treasurer. A full attendance is requested. Initiation, one shilling. WILLIAM BLACKMAN, hon. secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—EDWARD MAITLAND, Esq., President of the Goulburn School of Arts, has kindly consented to deliver an extra LECTURE, on SATURDAY EVENING next, January the 9th, on "The Meaning and Tendencies of the Present Age," in the hall of the Institution. The doors will be opened at half-past 7, and the Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance free, and each member is permitted to introduce two ladies.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DISCUSSION CLASS.—THIS EVENING will be devoted to the reception of the Report of the Committee and Election of new Officers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Elocution Class meets THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the office, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1858, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 31st December, 1857.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Half-yearly MEETING of the proprietors of this institution will be held in the Banking House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of January instant, at noon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December last; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement. ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager. Sydney, 7th January, 1858.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the 23rd section of the Act of Incorporation of this Company, the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, North Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to audit the accounts for the past year, elect a Director in lieu of the Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., resigned, and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for consideration.
By orders of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary.
Richmond Bridge Company's Office, 28th December.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—The Annual General MEETING of this Institution will be held in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 19th instant. The chair will be taken by the President at 7½ o'clock. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General MEETING of Proprietors in the above Company will be held at this office, on FRIDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the six months ending 31st December, 1857; of declaring a dividend; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 4th January.

AUSTRALISCHE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.—Advertisements received till FRIDAY, noon. Publishing office, 218, George-street.

TUITION.—Mr. J. SCOTT'S School at Carrington, Port Stephens, will re-open on MONDAY, the 17th of January.
A good English education, with a comfortable home. Terms, £35 per annum. No extras except for books.
References kindly permitted to Rev. James Voller, Newtown; Mr. J. M. Illidge, 315, George-street, and Mr. James Collyer, H. M. Customs, Sydney; James Corlett, Esq., and G. E. Darby, Esq., Newcastle; James Douglass, Esq., M.D., West Maitland.

FRENCH, German, Spanish, Italian, by an experienced master. Schools attended. Apply HERALD Office, H. X.

FRENCH, Italian, Drawing, &c., taught, 384, Castlereagh-street. Schools attended on moderate terms.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mr. MIDDLETON'S Pupils will resume their studies on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant. Denison terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, January 7.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Mr. CANE'S School will RE-OPEN MONDAY, January 11th. Stanley-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs that all accounts due to him will be paid to his successor, Mr. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street. JULES PILLET.

ON THE 6th Instant, a certain FREDERIC GUNTHER, a native from Esslingen (Germany), died at my premises. He left two boxes in my hands, the contents of which will be SOLD by public auction, on the 9th instant, in order to defray the Funeral Expenses. Anybody having a claim upon the chattels of the deceased may make application to me, on or before the 9th instant; and on the other hand I request such parties, who keep chattels belonging to the said deceased, to deliver them up to me. 86, late 16, King-street. January 7th, 1858.
FREDERIC MULLER.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ROBERT CROWTHER, from Halifax, in Yorkshire, who arrived in the colony about the year '28 or '29, he will hear of his son WILLIAM CROWTHER, by writing to Hyde Post Office. An person who can afford any information respecting him is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to WILLIAM CROWTHER, Hyde Post Office.

IF MR. ROBERT STRUTH WILSON will forward immediately the things belonging to W. Grumbridge, to Messrs. WRIGHT, BROTHERS, corner of Bathurst and Pitt streets, his old mate FRED will take them home.

MRS. HOPKINS will oblige by forwarding her address to Mrs. BENNETT, 98, Elizabeth-street.

MRS. McCORMICK, formerly of No. 12, Kent-street, send your address to A. B., HERALD Office.

TROW HENRY, from Wiltshire, about 1845, will hear of something to his advantage by applying to J. B. ROBBERDS, solicitor, 39, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

THE CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, Collingwood, Liverpool.—Notice is hereby given that the following Trains will run on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, for the convenience of persons who may be desirous of attending the exhibition, and the public generally, viz.,

FROM SYDNEY.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
6·30 a.m., ordinary	6·30 a.m., ordinary
8·0 „ excursion, 3rd class only	8·15 „ ordinary
	11·30 „ ordinary
10·0 a.m., mixed	3·30 p.m., ordinary
11·15 „ special, 1st and 2nd class only. To call at Parramatta only	5·40 „ special
	5·45 „ ordinary
	6·0 „ excursion.
12·0 noon, special, 1st and 2nd class only. To call at all stations	
1·30 p.m. ordinary	
4·25 „ ordinary	
5·45 „ ordinary.	

The fares of the Excursion Train from Sydney to Liverpool and back, will be three shillings per head; and return tickets will be issued for all other trains.
All goods for the Exhibition will be carried at the rate of three pence per ton per mile; and parties travelling in charge of the goods will receive tickets at the rates charged for the Excursion Train.
No horses can be carried on the Exhibition days, unless booked the previous day, and at the station at least half an hour before starting.
Persons applying for tickets are requested to bring the proper amount of charge, to save time in paying for tickets.
By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) JOHN RAE, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 4th January, 1858.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Annual Bazaar will be held in a spacious and airy building, expressly erected for the purpose in Hyde-park, by the kind permission of the Hyde-park Improvement Committee,
On TUESDAY, January 12th, 1858,
On WEDNESDAY, January 13th. And
THURSDAY, January 14th.
The object of this Bazaar is to pay off the debt already incurred in purchasing a residence for the Sisters of Charity, and a Free Hospital for the suffering poor of the country.
Saint Vincent's Hospital is earnestly recommended to the patronage and protection of every christian and philanthropic person in the community, as an institution in which our fellow-creatures, suffering from the twofold affliction of illness and poverty, will be received and attended by those gentle nurses of the sorrowful, the Sisters of Charity.
Invalids of all religious denominations are received into the institution.
The Bazaar will be under the special patronage of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP, who has warmly expressed the deep interest he feels in the result.
Mr. Baptist, with his characteristic generosity, has promised to spare no pains or expense in the decoration of the Bazaar Pavilion.
Two efficient Bands will be in attendance.
It may be useful to remember that the last Bazaar held in the Market was in aid of the "Good Shepherd," while the one now announced will be for the purpose specified above.
N.B.—In the opinion of many friends to this Bazaar, Hyde Park was considered a more eligible site than the Market Sheds.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These beautifully situated grounds are now open for the accommodation of the lovers of healthy out-door recreation. American bowls, lawn billiards, skittles, swings, quoits, carousal gymnasium, rifle shooting, and various other amusements always available.
Luncheons, dinners, &c., provided for pic-nic parties.
NOTICE.—In order to give every facility for the convenience of pic-nic and other parties, the proprietor has determined, from this date, to discontinue all public evening entertainments, except on general holidays.
Open every Sunday for promenade and refreshment. Admission free.

PRINCE OF WALES Oyster, Supper, and Dining Rooms, King-street East.—GEORGE CLARKE begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that, on and after MONDAY next, the 11th instant, he will be prepared to serve with Dinners, consisting of roast and boiled joints, with vegetables, at One Shilling each; also, made dishes and other varieties. N.B.—Cold oysters, with bread and butter, One Shilling per plate. Next door to HOLMES', baker.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING. Miss FLORA, the Fire Queen; and Professor W. KOHLER, the renowned Wizard of the North.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great attraction TO-NIGHT.—The celebrated Moral Drama that created an immense sensation in London, entitled THIRTY YEARS' OF A GAMBLER'S LIFE, or the Hut of the Red Mountain, acknowledged to be one of the best dramas ever written; and the highly successful fairy extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, received each night with great approbation. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes to hold eight persons, £1 1s.
JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Notice.—A Fashionable Afternoon Performance will take place TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison. The performance will commence with the operatic drama of CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN. To be followed by the grand fairy extravaganza, in two acts, entitled THE BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Prices as usual. Private boxes £1 1s., to be had at the box office.

OUR LYCEUM.—Immense Attraction TO-NIGHT, by the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Revival of BONE SQUASH DIABLO, which was received last night with thunders of applause; new songs, duets, dances, choruses, burlesques, &c., presenting a constant change of performance, and there is nowhere you can enjoy a more pleasant hour than with this unrivalled troupe. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Boxes, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Select Quadrille Party, every Friday evening, at her residence, 103, Elizabeth-street North. Dancing from 8 till half-past 11 o'clock.

DANCING ACADEMY, WILLIAM-STREET.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce to the residents of Woolloomooloo that he has taken spacious premises at No. 75, William-street, for the reception of pupils. Classes to commence on TUESDAY, January 12th—for juveniles at 4 p.m., for adults at 7 in the evening.

DANCING ACADEMY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce to his friends and pupils that his classes will re-open on THURSDAY, January 14th—for juveniles at 4 p.m., the adult class at 7 in the evening.
WINDSOR.—Mr W. C. will resume his classes on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Private lessons per arrangement; families and schools attended. Private residence, 75, William-street.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—I, ROWAND RONALD, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets, do hereby give notice, that a public MEETING of the electors of the above named electoral district will be holden at Redfern at noon, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of January instant, for the nomination and election of two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electoral district. In the event of such election being contested, and a poll demanded, the poll will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of January instant, at the following places:—
REDFERN.—The Hustings.
THE GLEBE.—Mr. Pemell's Old Mill.
PADDINGTON.—Empty house opposite Victoria Barracks.
O'CONNELL TOWN.—Shop, Newtown Road.
CAMPERDOWN.—Shop, opposite Red Lion Inn.
ST. LEONARDS'.—Tuckey's Store, near the Steam-ferry.
BALMAIN.—Shop, near the English Church, opposite Mr. Ramsay's Store.
ROWAND RONALD,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Sydney Hamlets.
Balmain, 5th January, 1858.

TO THE OPPONENTS of the BUNCH.—The friends of PROGRESS and the enemies of the BUNCH should vote for THORNTON, FOWLER, and ALLEN—any one, in fact, who comes forward to break up the Combination that has exerted its utmost to ruin the country.]

SYDNEY HAMLETS, Balmain District.—COOPER and CAMPBELL for the Hamlets.—A MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Alton's Unity Hall. Mr. CAMPBELL and others will address the electors—at 8 p.m. E. S. HILL, honorary secretary.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Sir DANIEL COOPER, for the Hamlets. The central Committee meet daily, at the Fountain of Friendship, corner of George and Goulburn streets. E. S. HILL, honorary secretary.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., for the Hamlets. The central Committee meet daily, at the Fountain of Friendship, corner of George and Goulburn streets. E. S. HILL, honorary secretary.

TOOTH for the HAMLETS.—Mr. ROBERT TOOTH will meet the electors of the HAMLETS, at Robertson's Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS EVENING, Friday, at 7 o'clock.
W. G. AINSWORTH, } Honorary
J. T. GANNON, } Secretaries.

TOOTH for the HAMLETS.—Mr. ROBERT TOOTH will meet the electors of the HAMLETS, at Fleming's, Britannia Hotel, Paddington, THIS EVENING, Friday, at 8 o'clock.
W. G. AINSWORTH, } Honorary
J. T. GANNON, } Secretaries.

TOOTH FOR THE HAMLETS.—The Balmain District Committee unanimously repudiate the connection of Mr. ROBERT TOOTH with any other candidate for the Hamlets. GEO. BONAMY, hon. sec.

TOOTH FOR THE HAMLETS.—A MEETING of the Committee will take place at Smith's, Burnbank Hotel, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7. G. BONAMY, hon. secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—GENTLEMEN,—For a second time, I have the honour to offer my faithful services. A stranger to you when I first entered the lists against your old member you accorded me such support as to bring me within about ten votes of your chosen candidate. I expect no favour—I ask none. The present crisis is too precious to admit of selfishness. All men are now interested in the future composition of the Assembly, and the only boon I ask of you is to reject me, if you conscientiously prefer any other. On Saturday night, at 8, I will meet the Windsor electors at Mr. Ridge's Hotel, and respectfully invite all the candidates to meet you there for the purpose of deciding as to the propriety of one or more of us retiring, that Mr. Bowman may not be fitted against too many opponents. For my part I feel no desire to mar your wishes by putting Mr. Bowman in at the expense of the liberal interest, by whose division he before succeeded in creeping in. This advertisement will not be repeated.
WM. REDMAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—GENTLEMEN,—It is with great regret, after the kind assurance of support I received from so many of your electorate, that I have to announce my determination to withdraw from the present contest. Since I pledged myself to come forward I have had a very severe attack of illness, and my medical advisers have assured me that my present state of health will not permit me to carry on the contest. I can assure you nothing would have given me greater pleasure than placing my services at your command at this particular time, and I yielded to the solicitation from no feeling of vanity or self-interest, but solely with a wish to serve my native land. I shall for ever feel grateful for your kind assurance of support, and should my health be restored, at any future time when there is a necessity, I shall feel but too proud to place my humble services at your command.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEORGE T. ROWE.
Edensor Park, January 7, 1858.

SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—ELECTORS. A crisis has arrived in the history of our country. Let the seats in our House of Assembly be occupied by men of a different stamp from those who have just vacated. Let practical men, cultivators of the soil, producers of the country's wealth, men of the people, whose sympathies are with the mass of the workers, now be elected. Such a man is GEORGE SMITH, a son of the soil, a bona fide farmer, whose interests are identified with those of the people, and who will serve them with a true heart and a single mind. Electors of South Cumberland, rally round GEORGE SMITH, and place him at the head of the poll.
AUSTRALIA FOR AUSTRALIANS.

DONALDSON, for SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, opposite the Police Office.

DONALDSON for SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Mr. S. A. DONALDSON will meet the electors of the South Riding at the following times and places:—
ASHFIELD.—At Burke's, THIS DAY, 8th January, at half-past 7 p.m.
WAVERLEY.—At Aitken's Waverley Tea Gardens, on MONDAY, 11th January, at half-past 7 p.m.
CAMPBELLTOWN.—At Callaghan's Forbes Hotel, on MONDAY, 18th January, at half-past 7 p.m.
APPIN.—On TUESDAY, the 19th January, at half-past 7 p.m.
NARELLAN.—At Waters' Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at half-past 7 p.m.
GREENDALE.—On THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 1 p.m.
PENRITH.—At Beatson's, on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 7 p.m.
PENRITH.—At Rope's Creek, at Smith's, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, at 1 p.m.
PARRAMATTA.—At Payten's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, at 8 p.m.
W. G. AINSWORTH } Hon. Secs.
J. T. GANNON }

DONALDSON FOR THE SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—At a Meeting of Electors publicly held at Andrew's, Terminus Hotel, Liverpool, on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen enrolled their names as a committee for ensuring Mr. Donaldson's return:—

Captain Moore	G. T. Rowe
J. Lackey	J. Scott
J. L. Jones	Ed. King Cox
R. Roberts	C. Cox
James Melville, senior	W. H. Pearce
G. P. Melville	John Simpson
Stephen Pearce	Frederick Moore
T. Pearce	Frederick Horne
H. Lane	J. Melville, junior
C. Bunker	V. Solomon
William Barrett	J. Solomon
Henry Barrett	H. Solomon.

THE NORTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. T. W. SMITH will meet the Electors of the North Riding at Neich's Inn, Burwood, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 8 p.m.

THE NORTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. T. W. SMITH will meet the Electors of the North Riding at Vidler's Inn, Five-Dock, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 7 p.m.

THE NORTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RICHARD HILL will meet the Electors of the North Riding at Vidler's Inn, Five-Dock, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 7 p.m.

THE NORTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RICHARD HILL will meet the Electors of the North Riding at Neich's Inn, Burwood, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 8 p.m.

MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTION.—The late Members for this District propose to meet the Electors at
GUNDAGAI, on FRIDAY, 15th January.
TUMUT, on SATURDAY, 16th January.
ALBURY, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January.
WAGGA WAGGA, on SATURDAY, 23rd January.
And, at DENILIQUIN, on a day to be named hereafter.

COWPER, CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, DALLEY.—Ward Committees will meet every evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, as follows:—
Fitz Roy Ward.—Black's Hotel, Surry Hills. Victoria Inn, corner of Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets.
Cook Ward.—Mr. Blake's Robin Hood Hotel, South Head Road.
Philip Ward.—Mr. M'Master's Fountain of Friendship, Brickfield Hill.
Gipps' Ward.—Mr. Daley's Neptune Inn, Prince-street.
Denison Ward.—Mr. Dishington's Oddfellows' Hall, Haymarket.
Where polling papers or any information that may be required can be obtained.
The local committees are requested to give their attendance punctually at the hour named.
D. MORISON, Honorary Secretary. Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel.

CITY ELECTION.—COWPER, CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, and DALLEY.—The Central Committee for securing the election of the abovenamed gentlemen attend daily, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., at their Rooms, Criterion Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, for the purpose of transacting the business of the election, and affording information to the electors generally. D. MORISON, honorary secretary.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.—Free Citizen Suffrage, Equality of Electoral Districts! and a Parliament that will represent the People!—Citizens, will you enjoy similar liberties to those obtained by neighbouring colonies? then forward to the emergency, rally to the support of COWPER, CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, and DALLEY, your old and cherished representatives, and by your votes repel the public and private slanders against these champions of reform. Be early at the poll. Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel. D. MORISON, hon. secretary.

CARVING in WOOD, Superior Gilding, at MURRAY'S 493, Kent-street South, near Bathurst-street.

COWPER, CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, DALLEY, for the CITY OF SYDNEY.—MEETINGS of the electors will be held at the undermentioned wards, for the purpose of forming ward committees to secure the return of the above-named gentlemen:—
Brisbane Ward.—St. Andrew's Tavern (Mr. Shakeshaft's), King-street West, THIS EVENING, Friday, 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Bourke Ward.—Star Hotel (Mrs. Williams'), Macquarie-place, SATURDAY, 9th.
The candidates will attend and address the electors.
D. MORRISON, hon. sec.
Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel.

BRISBANE WARD.—COWPER, CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, DALLEY.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of this Ward will be held at Mr. Shakeshaft's, St. Andrew's Tavern, King-street West, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a local committee for securing the re-election of these gentlemen.
The candidates will attend.
D. MORISON, Honorary Secretary. Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel.

ALLEN FOR THE CITY.—A Public Meeting of the Electors of Cook and Fitzroy Wards will be held at Mr. O'NEIL'S, South Head Road, opposite Darlinghurst Gaol, THIS EVENING, January 8th, at eight o'clock. Mr. ALLEN, the working man's candidate, will attend and address the Electors. WILLIAM COX, hon. sec.

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. THORNTON will meet the electors as follows:—
DENISON WARD, at Mr. Murphy's, the Edinburgh Castle, Pyrmont, THIS EVENING, the 8th instant, at half-past 7.
DENISON WARD.—At Mr. Pratt's, the Lands' End, Pyrmont, THIS EVENING the 8th instant, at half-past 8.
ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

THORNTON FOR THE CITY.—Communications addressed to the Secretary will be immediately attended to if left at 61, Pitt-street; or at the Central Committee (SIMPSON'S) Rooms, Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street.
ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

THORNTON for the CITY.—The Secretaries for the various Wards are requested to attend at the Central Committee Rooms, at half-past 9, EVERY MORNING, to report progress and receive instructions. ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

THORNTON for the CITY.—A Special Business MEETING of the Central Committee will be held DAILY, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving reports from the various Ward Committees, and for the despatch of any other business. ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

THORNTON FOR THE CITY.—The Central Committee for conducting Mr. THORNTON'S Election will meet at their Rooms, Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street, daily, from 10 to 4. ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

FRANK FOWLER, for THE CITY.—Mr. FOWLER will meet the Electors of Sydney, on
THIS DAY, 8th January, at O'Hehir's, Emerald Isle Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, for Fitzroy Ward.
SATURDAY, 9th January, at Mr. Cohen's, Freemasons' Hall, York street, Brisbane Ward.
Each evening at half-past seven.
Electors attend.
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, Honorary Secretary.

FRANK FOWLER for the CITY.—Electors anxious to secure the return of Mr. Fowler, and willing to give their services in the forthcoming election in the ward in which they reside, are requested to call at the Central Committee Rooms, at Mr. Barkhausen's City Wine Vaults, George-street.

FRANK FOWLER for the CITY.—FRANK FOWLER will meet the Electors of Fitzroy Ward THIS (Friday) EVENING, at O'HEHIR'S, Emerald Isle Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 7 o'clock. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, honorary secretary.

MR. FRANK FOWLER'S Central Committee Rooms at Mr. Barkhausen's City Wine Vaults, George-street. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, honorary secretary.

FRANK FOWLER FOR THE CITY.—The Members of the following local Committees are requested to meet at their Rooms, at 8 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING:—Cook Ward, at Mr. J. CARNEY'S, Builders' Arms, Liverpool-street East; Brisbane Ward, at Mr. P. GOOLD'S, Post Office Hotel, York-street; Gipps Ward, at Mr. T. LYNCH'S, Clare Tavern, Cumberland-street; Bourke Ward, at Mrs. WILLIAMS', Star Hotel, Macquarie-place; Phillip Ward, at Mr. L. HUGHES', Irish Harp, Haymarket; Macquarie Ward, at Mr. KELLY'S, Emu Inn, George-street.
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, Honorary Secretary.
Central Committee Rooms, City Wine Vaults.

T. W. SMITH, for NORTH RIDING.—Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, opposite Police Office.

MR. RICHARD HILL, for NORTH RIDING.—Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, opposite Police Office.

Public Works Office, Melbourne,
30th November, 1857.
TO ARCHITECTS.—Competition DESIGNS are invited for a new GENERAL POST OFFICE, Melbourne. The following premiums will be awarded:—

For the best architectural design	£300
Second best	200
Third	100
For the best arrangement	300
Second best	200
Third	100

Printed particulars and lithographed plans of the site will be forwarded on application at this office.
(Signed) DAVID MOORE, President of Board of Lands and Works.

TO MASONS and others.—Tenders are invited for the mason work in the erection of a stone cottage, at Coogee. All information can be obtained on application to Mr. S. PEARCE, Randwick.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for building stables, coach-houses, &c., at Bayswater Villa, Double Bay, for E. SALAMON, Esq. Plan and specification may be inspected at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyd's Chambers, till the 9th.

TO WELL-SINKERS.—Tenders for sinking a Well at Bayswater Villas, to be sent to Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyd's-chambers, before the 9th.

TO BUILDERS and others.—WATCH-HOUSE, JUGIONG.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Department of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 25th January next, from persons willing to contract for erection of a Watch-house at Jugiong. Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Watch-house, Jugiong." Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Gundagai.

COAL.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, for the supply of such quantities of coal as may be required by this Company from 1st February, 1858, to 31st January, 1859.
The tenders to specify separately for screened and for small coal.
And, also—
1. For the supply of the coal delivered on board the vessel at the Newcastle shoot; or
2. For the conveyance of the coal from the Newcastle shoot to the wharf of the gas works in Darling Harbour; or
3. For both these services combined.
Further particulars may be learned by application to the engineer at the gas works.
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gas Light Company's Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1857.

TENDERS.—Certain supplies being required for the use of the French Government Ships stationed at New Caledonia, tenders will be received by the French Consul, at his Office, Wynyard-square, on or before MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, from parties willing to supply the following articles, viz.—

Flour	Olive oil
Wine	Sugar
Salt meat	Coffee
Oats	&c., &c.

and sundry Ship stores, the particulars and terms of which can be ascertained by applying at the French Consul's Office, daily, between noon and 2 o'clock.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for the Carpenters' and Joiners' work required in erecting a first class Cottage. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, architect and surveyor, 200, Palmer-street.

TO PARENTS.—Two little Girls may secure near Sydney a polite Education, with all the advantages of a comfortable home. Address A. Z., Mader's, George-street.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES visiting Melbourne may find superior accommodation at Bedford House, 186, Collins-street East.

MONEY, in any amount, advanced on freehold security. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, Hunter-street.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT, on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 TO BE LENT, by way of discount on bills. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street, opposite Foss and Co.'s, chemists.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

FREDERICK WHITE, General Letterpress Printer, 98 (late 35), William-street, Woolloomooloo.

F. MISTHLING, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Presser, &c. Bonnets and clothes cleaned and dyed. 37, York-street.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—A fine living specimen of the African Lion, at ALLAN'S, late Wilcox, 19, Hunter-street. Admission, Adults, 2s.; Children, half-price.

J. C. GLUE, General Labour Agent, Pitt-street North, corner Brougham-place.

H. W. HAMILTON, Commission Agent, 80, Harrington-street.

MRS. WILSON'S School, Balmain, near the Congregational Church. Vacancies for Four Day Pupils.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical, Surgical, and Mechanical Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist. Established in Sydney (1842). No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. AARON, Surgeon, Officer of Health for the City, REMOVED from 125, Castlereagh-street, to Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

OLIVER STAINES' Labour Office, House, Land, Advertising, and General Agency, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—MURIEL and MILLER have relinquished business as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, from December 31st, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, No. 252, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. C. A. WILSON, to 145, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—EDE, BROTHERS, and CO., from Wynyard-lane, to 130, George-street North, opposite old office of SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

REMOVAL.—F. GARLAND MYLREA, from 13, Bridge-st., to Offices No. 2, Great Hall, Exchange.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS CHALDER from Wynyard-square and Pitt-street, to No. 13, Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of the SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY are removed from Bridge-street to the New Buildings at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, opposite the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office.

REMOVAL.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, Teacher of Dancing, begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has removed his private dwelling from 205, Pitt street, to 75, William-street, where all communications should be addressed.

FOUND, a small White TERRIER DOG, with yellow spots; can be had at Watson's Soda Water Factory, Rowe Hotel-lane, by paying cost of this advertisement.

FOUND, a PORTEMONNAIE. The owner can have it on describing it and the contents, and paying for advertisements. Apply to FRANCIS LARTER, 70, South Head Road.

LOST, in William-street, near Bourke-street, a Silk PURSE, containing money. The finder is requested to return it to No. 25, William-street, corner of Dowling-street.

LOST, last evening, between the Government House and the Government-gate, the plated Socket of a CARRIAGE LAMP. Whoever has found it will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Horse and Jockey, Hunter and O'Connell streets.

LOST, at Robinson's Baths, on the 5th instant, a GOLD WATCH and Chain, No. 4662. Whoever will return the same to BRUSH and MACDONNELL shall receive £2 reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, yesterday afternoon (the 8th January), near the Lachlan Swamp, on the Botany Road, a little DOG, about two ve months old, supposed to be an English terrier, of a lightish red colour, with white under the throat and the tips of the paws; both ears cut and one lops a little; has a short tail, and nose tipped black; smooth hair, and answers to the name of "Bos." Ten shillings will be paid to any person who finds and will leave him at No. 113, Botany-street, Surry Hills, opposite Mr. Flood's paddock.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on the 7th instant, COCKATOO PARROT. The above reward will be paid on delivery at 223, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on TUESDAY last, in George-street, between the Haymarket and Toll-bar, a Silver verge WATCH; maker's name Percival, Woolwich, No. 306, Silver Chain and two Keys attached. Whoever returns the same to the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street, will receive the above.

£3 REWARD.—Any person finding a HORSE, near black, off hind leg white, near fore white, branded HP conjoined near shoulder. Strayed from my yard, GEORGE COLEMAN, Sawyers' Arms, Macquarie and Campbell streets South, near the Haymarket.

£5 REWARD.—Lost from a Paddock in the Glenmore Road, on the night of Saturday last, a dark bay MARE, aged, and branded CYG on the off shoulder and FO on the near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on application to W. C. RUSH, 233, Pitt-street.

BOOKBINDING.—J. COX and CO. beg to announce that they have lately received from England complete sets of the newest tools and machinery for bookbinding, of the very best description, and that they are now prepared to undertake any quantity of binding on the shortest notice. J. Cox and Co. have engaged several of the best London bookbinders, and are confident in giving every satisfaction, both with regard to execution of workmanship and price.
Tenders will be given to Libraries, Companies, &c., if required. J. COX and CO., bookbinders and stationers, 111, George-street.

RULING.—J. COX and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received one of Wilkinson's best ruling machines, and having secured good workmen, are now enabled to execute, on the very shortest notice, any orders that they may be favoured with.
Account sales and current paper ruled to any pattern.
Account books both printed and ruled to any pattern.
A large stock of account sales paper, bill paper, ruled and printed forms, always kept on hand, of their own workmanship.
J. COX and CO., account book manufacturers and stationers, 111, George-street.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—J. COX and CO. have just received, a further supply of Wedding Cards, Enamelled Envelopes, stamped in silver "At homes," and Invitation Paper, &c., in every variety. Card plates engraved in the best style. J. COX and CO., booksellers and stationers, 111, George-street.

STEPHENS' Blue-black Ink.—Just landed, several casks of Stephen's Blue-black and other Inks. Also, Walden's Ink of all sizes. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES.—J. COX and CO. have just received a large assortment of Church Services, Bibles, Prayer Books, in various bindings, and assorted sizes. J. COX and CO., booksellers and stationers, 111, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A further supply just landed, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Account Sales and Current Books, Day Books, Letter Books, &c. Also, Promissory Note Books, Bill Books, Bills of Lading, Guard Books, &c., &c. J. COX and CO., 111, George-st.

MITCHELL'S GOLD PENS, diamond pointed, and Mordan's Gold and Silver Pencil Cases. Also, Wedgwood's Manifold Writers, of every size, just received, ex Lady Hodgkinson, by the undersigned. J. COX and CO., stationers, 111, George-street.

J. COX and CO. have just received a large supply of Drawing Materials, from Ackerman and Reeves, London Houses—

Drawing papers of all sizes, viz.:—	Mathematical instruments, in cases, containing compasses, dividers, pen and pencil points, steel pen, feeder, and ivory scale
Demy	
Medium	
Royal	
Imperial	Ebony parallel rulers
Double elephant	Palettes, &c.
Antiquarian	Boxes of water colours, slide tops
Cartoon, or continuous drawing paper, 54 inches wide	Ditto, with drawer and lock
Tinted crayon paper	Octagon-shaped water colors, various
Tracing paper, all sizes	
Patent tracing vellum cloth	Japanned sketching boxes of moist colors
Bristol boards	
Mounting boards	Japanned boxes of oil colors
Drawing and sketch books	Oil colors in collapsible tubes
Miniature frames and cases, in great variety	Oils, varnishes, &c., &c., various
Best drawing pencils	Hogs' and sable hair tools
Chalks, crayons	Prepared canvas and mill-boards, &c., &c.
Porte-crayons and stumps	

J. COX and CO., stationers, 111, George-street.

NAUTICAL STATIONERY.—J. COX and CO. have always on hand a large assortment of nautical stationery, viz.:—
Log books, printed and plain
Cargo books
Discharging books
Custom house forms
Clearance forms
Export ditto
Import ditto
Home consumption
Tobacco and spirit certificates, &c., &c.
J. COX and CO., Nautical Stationers, 111, George-st.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE.—GENTLEMEN.—The duty of sending two representatives to Parliament having again devolved upon you, I feel that your former confidence justifies me in expressing my willingness to serve you in the next Legislative Assembly.

Up to this time I have refrained from doing so, in the hope that the Ministerial expositions might enable me to point with certainty to the particular issue involved in the present appeal to the people.

The Cowper Ministry have not placed any distinctive policy in a tangible shape before the public, with the single exception of their land scheme. On that they confessed defeat, and intimated their determination to dissolve Parliament as the only alternative to their resignation. The proper sequence would have been the decision of the constituencies upon that question alone.

But, previously to their expressed intention being carried into effect, it now appears that THE MINISTRY HAD IN REALITY BEEN BROKEN UP, and that the advice to the Governor-General to exercise the prerogative of dissolution was tendered by a Premier whose responsibility was shared by the Law Officers only; without a Land Minister, notwithstanding that the land question was the most important question of the day, and, although the financial position of the colony was critical, without a Minister of Finance.

Mr. Cowper now treats the whole body of the electors with the same disrespect with which he treated their representatives. He has not, as yet, furnished them with any authoritative statement of the objects of this desperate measure. But it would appear, from what he is reported to have said to his former constituents, that the next Parliament will not, so far as it may rest with him, have any thing to do with the land question, but will have to deal with another, viz.: the Electoral question, as to which we know, perhaps, less of the sort of measure he is likely to bring forward than we did of the character of his Land Bill before its introduction.

The appeal to the constituencies having been thus deprived of any peculiar significance, you are thrown back upon the consideration chiefly of two things. The first is, whether you will exercise your franchise so as to strengthen the hands not so much of the present Ministry as of the present Premier, its only member of any note upon whose retention of office you can at all calculate.

If not, then the second question arises, viz., whether you can find at the present time any candidate better fitted upon the whole than myself to represent your opinions and interests. And although in minor matters I may differ in opinion from many of you, yet if you repose a general confidence in my public character, I may fairly claim your suffrages. If you have no such confidence you will do well to reject me.

I shall be glad to meet you at the various chief polling places, that I may have an opportunity of explaining my conduct in the Parliament now terminated. Individual canvassing, however, I trust you will excuse me if I avoid as a thing equally degrading to the electors and to the candidate.

There is one important subject which has been long present to my mind, and which I cannot refrain from alluding to, pointedly, before concluding this address. I believe it will be found impossible to do justice between district and district of the colony without having recourse to an arrangement by which the proceeds of direct taxation shall be chiefly expended in the improvement of the districts in which the property taxed may be situated; and by which, also, a considerable share of the land fund, whether arising from sales, leases, or assessments, shall be laid out in the same manner. Under such a system, carefully devised and faithfully carried out, the separation of the Northern Provinces, injurious as it will prove to them, to us, and to Australia, might have been averted: and without it we can scarcely hope long to retain your own District as an integral portion of New South Wales.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very grateful and obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Sydney, January 5th, 1858.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF CUMBERLAND SOUTH.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been invited, by a considerable number of electors, to become a candidate for the honour of representing your district in the Legislative Assembly, I have, after mature consideration, decided upon doing so. In arriving at this conclusion, I have been influenced solely by a sense of public duty, and not by personal motives; for, high as the honour is of being chosen one of the representatives of this large, respectable, and wealthy constituency (of which the most ambitious colonist might be proud), I would not have exchanged my quiet and happy privacy for the stormy sea of politics if I were not convinced that it was my duty to do so.

I hold it to be the duty of every colonist to serve his country, whenever his country may require his services; and it is only by mutual self-sacrifice that our glorious Constitution (which is the envy of the world) can be maintained.

It is absolutely necessary for most of us to devote some portion of our time to the public service, and if, through indolence, apathy, or any other cause, those, whose duty it is to act as electors, representatives, or jurors, were to refuse, or neglect to do so, anarchy and confusion would be the inevitable result.

I believe I am known to many of you, having resided in the South Riding above fifteen years. It is my intention to visit as much of your district, and see as many of you, as I possibly can, and I shall be happy to give you every information, and answer any questions you may wish to put to me. It is not my intention, personally, to canvass your votes, as the time would not permit my doing so, and, indeed, I entertain grave doubts as to the propriety of such a course. I certainly would prefer one vote voluntarily given, to fifty which had been obtained by personal solicitation. Having resided amongst you above half a generation, you are well able to judge whether I am worthy to fill the office of your representative. I defy any man living to point to a spot or stain on my character. My children, who were all born in the South Riding, will never have occasion to blush at the mention of my name. The best of men cannot always avoid the venom of the slanderer, but the malice of such fiends fall harmless on the man of a spotless life.

With respect to politics, I am, and always have been—A LIBERAL. The most liberal measures, which would tend to increase the prosperity and happiness of this great country, would have my cordial and warm support; but I am not a destructive. Before I began to pull down or annihilate any of the existing institutions I would well consider the end. It is much easier to pull down than to build up. Those who have nothing to lose and who hope to become leaders or dictators may advocate measures which would lead to a state of anarchy, but I am a lover of good government, and would not advocate a single radical change unless I could see my way clearly before me that it would be for the public good.

The first great measure that I should like to see settled by the Legislature is that of EDUCATION. I consider it to be the most important of all the important measures that could possibly be brought before the Parliament; for is not an intelligent people absolutely necessary to ensure the efficient working of Constitutional Government? The people enact the laws, through their representatives, and administer them themselves, as jurors; and if the electors and jurors were in a state of ignorance how could we reasonably expect that wise laws would be enacted, or that justice would be equitably administered?

It is clear to me, and I think must be to every one who has considered the subject, that the peace and well being of society, require that with the extension of popular power, there should be at the same time a corresponding extension of popular knowledge.

I made an effort in December, 1856, to induce the Legislative Assembly to affirm this amongst other resolutions—"That it is the duty of the Legislature to use its utmost efforts to ensure (so far as it may be practicable) the education of every child in the colony," and I went into details to show how easily it would be practicable.

As my speeches on that occasion were printed in a pamphlet, I need not refer to them on this occasion, but this I may say, that I will never relax in my efforts, until some measure has been adopted by the Legislature, to provide for the education of every child in the colony.

The next question that, in my opinion, ought to engage the attention of the Legislature is that of the public lands. My views on this subject are already known to you, through a series of resolutions I submitted to the Legislative Assembly, and which were published at the time in the newspapers. I repeat that I am decidedly in favour of FREE SELECTION of all the unalienated and surveyed lands of the colony, in farms of from 30 to 320 acres, with the exception of suburban and town lands, at the fixed price of 20s. per acre. I am also in favour of a liberal credit being given, so that the purchasers may be enabled usefully to employ their money in building, fencing, clearing, &c. It is a great mistake to suppose that the interests of the squatters and those of the agriculturists are not identical. They are as identical as those of any other class, inasmuch as the grazier would be the best customer of the farmer for his grain, and the farmer would be a good customer of the grazier for his fat stock; and there is land enough for all of them.

I am in favour of Electoral Reform, in order that all classes of the community may be fairly represented in the Legislature, and that no one class may have a preponderance over the other. But I am not in favour of "manhood suffrage." The advocates of such a measure are in my opinion no real friends of the country. What! Shall you, gentlemen electors, who are entitled to vote,—because you are freeholders, or tenants, or lodgers, or who have salaries or wages—be swamped by a party of adventurers, who are without a house, a lodging, or a stick or a stake in the country?

It might suit a certain class of men, who are aiming at supreme power, and hope to reach the object of their ambition by means of the votes of "manhood voters," but for every such individual as might be admitted to vote, YOUR VOTES WOULD BE DEPRECIATED IN LIKE PROPORTION.

Time does not permit me at present to say more, and indeed I ought rather to apologise for having addressed you at this length, but I am desirous of explaining my opinions to you, as fully as possible, on those subjects which are likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing as many of you as possible,
I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS HOLT.

Camden Villa, January 7.

HOLT for SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Mr. THOMAS HOLT'S Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, opposite the Police Office.

TO THE ELECTORS of the UNITED COUNTIES of PHILLIP, BRISBANE, and BLIGH.—Gentlemen,—Consequent upon the Cowper Government having failed to carry their land policy, the first free Parliament of the country has been dissolved, and a general election called.

In announcing myself again a candidate for your representation, it is proper I should state that, feeling deeply anxious that our present wretched land system should be amended, I voted for the second reading of the bill introduced by the Attorney-General for that purpose, although I thought that measure objectionable in some respects, and insufficient in others. I took the course stated, considering that, should the bill be rejected, no other could, under the rules of Parliament, be introduced during the same session; and I hoped so to alter the measure in committee as to make it widely beneficial. Besides, I desired to sustain the Cowper Government in office, by every effort in my power short of the abandonment of my clear duty as a representative of the people.

In Committee I sought, in connection with my friend Mr. Denichy, to obtain the introduction of clauses into the bill, to insure that, independently of other means of sale of land provided for therein, parties willing to enter into conditions for residence and improvement, should be permitted to take up land without competition or delay of any kind: those clauses the Government opposed, and the Assembly rejected. I therefore moved a resolution which had the effect of causing the entire withdrawal of the bill.

I subsequently supported the Ministerial assessment on stock, and increased rent bill, announcing, however, at the same time, that should the bill reach committee, I would endeavour so to amend it, as to provide that while the gross amount of revenue to be raised under it should not be reduced, the great difference in value between the rich and highly favourably situated pastures of such districts as the Lachlan and the Lower Darling, and the poorer and comparatively unfavourably situated districts of New England and Macleay, should be recognised, and the burden of contribution more equitably distributed than could possibly be the case while the same rate of assessment per head is exacted all over the colony, without any reference to the value of the pastures of the different districts.

Since you did me the honour of electing me your representative, no change has taken place in my political opinions, nor has my anxiety that the public expenditure should be less extravagantly and more judiciously administered in the slightest degree abated.

I have, however, from close political associations, formed feelings of a nature very friendly towards the gentlemen at present in power, and believing that they deserve well of the country shall be glad to see them remain in office—yet I have not suffered those favourable feelings to restrain me from taking decided action against their measures, whenever I have strongly regarded such measures to be injurious to the public welfare.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO THE ELECTORS of the COUNTIES of GLOUCESTER and MACQUARIE.—GENTLEMEN,—From the very gratifying manner you were pleased to place me at the head of the poll at the last election, I am induced again to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages. My political career, and the solicitude I trust I have evinced for the advancement of the interests of the counties have, I believe, met your entire approbation; I therefore hope that the offer of my services to represent you in Parliament at the approaching critical period will be acceptable.

I promise you that if elected I shall always act honestly, and with energy devote my best services for the advancement of the country.

With a view to make myself better acquainted with the requirements of the counties, I intend to visit the following places at the times specified:—

Kempsey, on 12th January; Port Macquarie, 15th; Wingham, 18th; Tinoonee and Cundletown, 19th and 20th; Stroud, 22nd; Dungog, 23rd; Raymond Terrace, on nomination day, 1st February.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Yours, very obediently,
THOMAS BARKER.

Sydney, 29th December 1857.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—GENTLEMEN,—It is now nearly two years since you requested me, by a numerous and respectably signed requisition, to become a candidate to represent your Boroughs in the Legislative Assembly, and although I was the last of four candidates in the field you did me the honour of placing me within five votes of becoming your representative, a position I should most assuredly have occupied had not the liberal interest been divided on that occasion.

Believing it is the wish of many of you that I should afford you the opportunity of again voting for me, I have the honour to inform you, that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, and to assure you that, in the event of your electing me as your representative, I shall feel highly honoured by the trust reposed in me, and will devote my best energies to advance the interest of this our common country, and of your districts in particular.

My views on the leading political subjects of the day were placed pretty fully before you, at the last election, and need scarcely be referred to here, as previous to the nomination I purpose doing myself the honour of meeting you, in your respective boroughs, and affording every information in my power on the subjects so prominently occupying the public mind at the present moment.

I avail, however, of this opportunity to state that I conceive it is very desirable to postpone any settlement of the land question until after passing an Electoral Reform Bill, which I look upon as imperatively called for, previous to dealing with a question of such vital importance as the alienation of the public lands, affecting as it does so many interests, and involving the gravest consequences to the future of our noble country; but, should it be found necessary to deal with that question previous to another election, I shall be prepared to support the policy which will afford the greatest possible facility for the settlement of the country and to make its soil productive. I would allow a free selection of all lands, except town and suburban lots, at the fixed price of 20s. per acre, without competition and without delay—with certain limitations as to quantity and conditions, respecting fencing and compensation for improvements made by previous occupants, while I would deal fairly and justly with the great squatting interests of the country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
R. M. ROBEY.

Linthorpe, January 6th, 1858.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Gentlemen,—The Legislative Assembly having been dissolved, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election. The question of most importance to be brought before the new Council I conceive will be that of electoral reform, which will involve the increase to some extent of the number of members, as well as a reconstruction of the electoral districts. Although I do not think that population alone should form the basis of representation, yet in the apportionment of members to the different districts it should be taken into account to a far larger extent than it is at present.

I consider that were the few restrictions to the voting of those whose names are on the electoral rolls removed, the franchise would be sufficiently low, and as it is within the power of every industrious man to obtain a vote, I look upon it as almost universal suffrage.

I would give my most earnest and hearty support to all measures having for their object the spread of education among the people. Educate the masses and there will be no fear but they will thoroughly appreciate and exercise aright their political privileges.

I consider the pastoral interest to be a most important one, and I would have strict faith kept with the squatters; but as the rent reserved under the leases is ridiculously small, I would make them pay a fair assessment, which, in order to prevent all jobbing and trafficking in stations, should be assessed on the run, and not on the stock.

The Land question I consider ought not to be settled or disposed of by any Legislature, elected under the present Electoral Act, but it should be left open until that Act be amended. There are so many conflicting interests to be dealt with, and so many different opinions on the subject, that it would be absolutely impossible to come to a satisfactory adjustment of it in an Assembly elected as at present; but by whomsoever it is dealt with the fact should never be lost sight of, that the public lands are the patrimony of the people, and must be dealt with accordingly.

I would keep a watchful eye over the expenditure of the public funds, but would not advocate any system of false economy. Every man should have a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but I would take care that the fair day's work should be exacted.

In conclusion, if you should do me the honour to return me as your representative, I will watch zealously over your interests, and use my utmost abilities for the benefit of my native country. All measures which have the tendency to advance its prosperity shall receive my support, but I will vigorously oppose all that in my opinion are opposed to it.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
S. C. BROWN.

Sydney, 5th January.

TO THE ELECTORS of the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of WELLINGTON and BLIGH.

GENTLEMEN,—I again appeal to you, and respectfully but confidently solicit a renewal of the trust you did me the honour to repose in me.

I hope shortly in person to explain and vindicate the course I have pursued in Parliament.

A supporter in the outset of the Donaldson Ministry, I felt it my duty to abstain from opposing that formed by Mr. Cowper. The measures of the latter are now before the country; on the issues raised by their appeal to the constituencies, most important consequences depend.

It is with the deepest conviction of the importance of those consequences, I again venture to solicit your suffrages.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
GEORGE W. LORD.

Eurimbola, January 4th, 1858.

TO THE REQUISITIONISTS AND SUPPORTERS of MR. FRANK FOWLER.—Gentlemen,—Let us rally round our candidate. The Bunch and the Bunch supporters dread his appearance in the House. The EMPIRE, in the face of Mr. Fowler's triumphant success at all his ward meetings, affects to silence him out of the contest. Shall we submit to this? Yes, we will—until the day of the poll.
AN ELECTOR.

TO P. FAUCETT, Esq.—We, the undersigned Electors of the United Counties of King and Georgiana, feel assured, from the lively interest you evinced as our representative in the Legislative Assembly, that we cannot place our interests in better hands; and beg to request that you will again come forward as a candidate for the said counties, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to secure your return.

H. Hume, J.P., Cooma, Yass
W. H. Broughton, J.P., Broughtonsworth
Edward Ryan, of Galong
Thomas Laidlaw, J.P., Yass
J. G. Davidson, J.P., Douro
C. F. Brigstoke, Yass
I. M. Blake, J.P., Yass
Rees Jones, Yass
Thomas Barber, Yass Mills
J. Stiles, Yass
Henry Godfrey, Yass
William Broughton, J.P., Marengo
G. H. Barber, J.P., Glenrock
M. Moses, Yass
James Davis, Yass
James Gorham
Joseph Buckmaster
Arthur R. Zouch, Yass
P. Shannon
Edward Hines
B. Aplin
Michael Galvin
William Davis
Andrew M'Manus
Richard Gollop
F. R. Hume, Castlesteads
Thomas Bannan, Yass River
Thomas Hannan
Patrick Hannan
M. Daley
Owen Hilly, Yass
John Hingerty
John Collins
Patrick Moore
Maurice Moore
James M'Grath
James Connell
Alex. M'Bean, Bowspring
John M'Bean
William M'Bean, Spring Mount
William Ward
Alfred Hilder
William Hilder
John M'Guire
Patrick Quin
Martin Carroll
Thomas Moloy
M. Mulcahy
D. Mulcahy
John Sullivan
Joseph Martin
Jeremiah Crossley
Robert Cox
William Grogan
Bernard Grogan
William James, Reedy Creek
John Dalton
C. Mulligan
P. Quin
R. Hyde
Timothy Callaghan
Bernard Divine
John Devine
Patrick Carroll
John Hutchinson
William Dwyer
R. M. Redmayne
John N. Ryan, J.P.

The following gentlemen have formed themselves into a Provisional Committee to secure the election of Mr. P. FAUCETT for the United Counties of King and Georgiana, and will meet at Mr. Moses', Yass Inn, Yass, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at noon:—

H. Hume, Esq., J.P.
J. G. Davidson, Esq., J.P.
A. H. Hume, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Laidlaw, Esq., J.P.
Thomas H. Barber, Esq.
J. Stiles, Esq.
Mr. Henry Godfrey
Mr. Rees Jones
Mr. M. Moses
Mr. T. Colls
Mr. Owen Hilly
Mr. James Barry
Mr. C. O'Rourke.

Yass, 1st January, 1858.

To Hamilton Hume, Esq., J.P.; W. H. Broughton, Esq., J.P.; Edward Ryan, Esq.; and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the requisition with which you have honoured me. In accordance with your desire, I have the honour a second time to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your counties in the Legislative Assembly, and I assure you that, if elected, I shall endeavour faithfully to discharge the high and important duties of your representative.

An important engagement obliges me to leave Sydney this evening for Moreton Bay. I hope, however, to be able to return in time to reach your district some days before the 1st of February, the day fixed for the Nomination. In the meantime I beg to refer you to my address, which shall immediately appear.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
P. FAUCETT.

Elizabeth-street North, Sydney, 4th January.

FRANK FOWLER for the CITY.—The following letter was received by the Central Committee, yesterday, January 5: Primrose Cottage, Newtown, January 4th, 1858. Sir,—I felt so much gratified in reading your address to the electors of Gipps Ward, which appeared in this morning's HERALD, that I cannot refrain from letting you know how much you have added to your already high standing in public opinion, by the exposition of such manly, fearless, and honest sentiments.

Although personally strangers to each other, you create feeling of confidence usually only existing among intimate friends, when you so earnestly echo the feelings of every real friend of this country. It is evident you thoroughly understand the duties necessary for the carrying out of a Responsible Government.

The most substantial way in which a citizen can show his trust in the merits of a candidate is by giving him a vote (and even a plumper should it be necessary), and exerting his energy and influence among others. This I shall most certainly do for you, and with the most sanguine expectation of your return, I beg to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant, and warm well-wisher,
HENRY THOMAS,
An Elector of Brisbane Ward.

Frank Fowler, Esq.

P.S.—You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this letter.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to solicit your votes for the seat lately vacated by your member James Pye, Esq. Deeply interested in the North Riding and in the colony generally, and identified as my interests are with your own, I feel that I am not likely to support any measures which will be injurious to the welfare of my native land.

Not having, hitherto, enjoyed the honour of a seat in the Legislature, I consider it incumbent upon me briefly to express my opinions upon a few of the leading subjects of political interest; and first, with reference to the land question, I shall uphold all existing rights of the squatters, inasmuch as this interest is at the present time the only permanent and reliable interest. At the same time I am extremely desirous to encourage a good class of agriculturists, and any plan that shall be brought in by any member of the House which shall, in my opinion, effect this purpose shall have my most strenuous support. Secondly, as to education, I am in favour of the national system in thinly populated districts, but in those places where the population is so numerous that the various denominations maintain their own schools, under their own pastors, I can see no objection to the denominational system. Thirdly, I consider the franchise sufficiently low, inasmuch as any industrious man can, under the present Act, secure a qualification to vote. I am of opinion however that the number of members of the Lower House should be increased, and I shall advocate any system of Electoral Reform which will secure such increase, provided it shall fairly represent all interests in the colony. And, fourthly, as to roads: Without good communication it is of little use to encourage agriculture or any other pursuit; I shall therefore support all measures which must be introduced for the repairs and improvements of our means of internal communication.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
RICHARD HILL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST CAMDEN.—GENTLEMEN,—I trust that you are already well aware of my views, as to the measures and general policy which the country really needs at the present crisis:—especially upon the important questions of electoral representation, the administration of the Crown lands, our financial position, and internal communication.

Justly proud of your continued approbation and confidence, and assured of your desire that views, in which you so generally concur, should be firmly maintained by your representatives in the House of Assembly, now about to be elected, I feel it to be a duty again to place my services at your disposal.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful friend and servant,
JAMES MACARTHUR.

Camden Park, 5th January, 1858.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST CAMDEN.—Gentlemen,—The dissolution of Parliament having released me from the trust you reposed in me when you nominated and elected me one of your representatives at the last general election, I consider it my duty again to offer to serve you in the ensuing Parliament—assuring you that my political opinions are very much strengthened, but in no way altered. Leaving myself entirely in your hands,
I remain, your very faithful servant,
J. N. OXLEY.

Kirkham, January 5th, 1858.

ROBERT TOOTH, for the SYDNEY HAMLETS.—Committee Rooms, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, opposite the Police Office.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 6.—POLICE OFFICE.—Roster for the present month: Saturday, 2nd, G. Forbes; Tuesday, 5th, G. Langley; Thursday, 7th, P. Simpson; Saturday, 9th, A. L. M'Dougal; Tuesday, 12th, C. Pearce, G. B. Suttor; Thursday, 14th, J. F. Downes, T. E. Lance; Saturday, 16th, J. S. Rodd, J. C. M'Kay; Tuesday, 19th, C. M'Rae, G. Oakes; Thursday, 21st, N. Connolly, W. Lawson; Saturday, 23rd, J. Blaxland, J. Lackey; Tuesday, 26th, W. Byrnes, E. Blaxland; Thursday, 28th, C. W. Finch, F. Oakes; Saturday, J. Byrnes, Hon. T. H. Hood.

SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—13 Vic., No. 26: this Act requires that spirit merchants should register their names with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and also that a description of the premises be given, and that registration should be renewed on the 1st of January in every year. The Act of Council, 20 Vic., No. 37, which imposes a registration fee on spirit merchants, does not do away with the above regulation, and it also provides that the spirit merchant shall pay his fee at the Treasury within two weeks after such registration of his name and premises.

CASES.—2nd instant: Before Messrs. G. Forbes, J. Blaxland, and J. Lackey. Richard Marshall, for using excessively indecent language on the Pennant Hills Road, was fined £2 10s., and costs 3s. 6d., or one month in gaol. Mary Roberts was charged with assaulting Elizabeth M'Carthy the parties are neighbours, but Mrs. Roberts by much the most powerful, and she had given Mrs. M'Carthy a very black eye, and removed a few handfuls of hair from her head. Mr. Gould appeared for the defendant, who was fined £1 and 5s. 4d. costs, or 14 days in gaol. Mr. Hewitt, of Pennant Hills, was charged by Mr. Edward Drinkwater, one of the trustees of the Field of Mars Common, with barking growing trees on the common. The defendant was fined 5s. and 4s. 6d. costs. We understand that the trustees of this common are determined to put a stop to all such proceedings on the land in their charge.

There have been several servants brought before the Bench under warrant for absconding from their service, and there have been many complaints of servants taking advantage of the holidays to misconduct themselves.

There has been only one drunkard before the Court since the 1st instant, which speaks well for the sobriety of Parramatta.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—At the conclusion of Mr. Woolls' lecture, Mr. Statham, the Vice-President, announced that the lectures would be discontinued for a few weeks, to allow the holidays to pass, and now they will not be commenced until the beginning of next month, so as to have the elections over. The lectures have been very successful, and fifteen have been delivered since the 1st of September last, when the Society was inaugurated by an excellent address from the Rev. W. F. Gore, when he reviewed the progress of labour in the colony. Mr. Gore was followed by Mr. Creeny on Astronomy; Mr. Statham on Printing; Dr. Berncastle on China and the Chinese; Dr. Greenup on Poetry; Mr. Baldeker on Painting; Dr. Berncastle on India and the revolt of the Sepoys; Mrs. Beer on Phrenology; the Rev. Mr. Curnow on Russia and the Russians; Mr. A. O. Grant on Costume and Custom; Mr. Hawkins, M.A., on the Atmosphere; Mr. M. Macpherson on Agriculture; Mr. E. Statham on the Aborigines of the Northern Districts; Dr. Bassett on the Chemical relation of Metals; and Mr. Woolls, a Glance at the Flora of the Parramatta District. The affairs of the institution are managed by a general committee of fifteen, exclusive of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, and there is also a paid librarian. The sum of £560 has been voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of erecting a building for a School of Arts, and it is most probable that we shall be granted another £500 if we produce a like sum. £550 have been already subscribed by the inhabitants, and of which sum nearly £200 has been paid up, and the gentlemen collecting are exerting themselves to get the remainder of the money; the Government has also expressed its willingness to give a piece of land to build upon. There are 160 members, and there are about 400 volumes in the library, the issue of books is very considerable, and the president, Mr. George Oakes, kindly advanced £100 for the purchase of works, and this money was sent home more than two months ago to the Rev. W. Boyce; an excellent selection of books was made, leaving Mr. Boyce a considerable margin to expend as he thinks proper. The formation of several classes is in progress, but the drawing class is the only one in working order. A discussion class has also been formed, and there are between forty and fifty members enrolled. It is managed by a committee of nine, with secretary and treasurer, and a chairman to be elected monthly. Mr. A. O. Grant is the chairman for the first month, the present one. The Rev. R. L. King, Mr. Williams, of the King's School, the Rev. F. Armitage, and several other gentlemen have promised to deliver lectures during the ensuing season.

POLITICAL.—Electioneering matters are apparently proceeding very quietly, although no doubt there is a *strong* under-current fermenting which is not visible to the eye of the mere looker-on.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide journals to the 30th ultimo.

Great preparations had been made to celebrate the "majority of the colony," on the 28th December, at Glenelg, on the spot where Governor Hindmarsh proclaimed it, but a soaking rain damped all the pleasure of the day. The *Register* thus describes the scene:—"The twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the colony of South Australia was celebrated yesterday at Glenelg, so far as it was possible to celebrate it amidst mud and rain and dripping discontent. It is not often that the people of South Australia have occasion to lament the occurrence of a summer shower, but certainly never was rainfall more unpropitious than that of yesterday. The preparations for the jubilee were wholly nullified by the contrariety of the elements. Tents constructed to keep off sunshine were utterly useless to keep out rain, and those who were unfortunate enough to pay their money to get under shelter soon found occasion to envy those who had saved their cash and remained outside. The vice-regal banquet had been prepared in a tent composed of ships' sails (some said the sails of the Buffalo), good enough as a sun-awning but which, from the method of their arrangement, were worse than useless to keep out wet. As a natural consequence, umbrellas were as plentiful in doors as out of doors; and fortunate were those who secured seats where their plates were sheltered from the falling showers. In all the booths and tents it was the same; no one expected rain; every one had provided against sunshine; and the result may easily be imagined—wet tables, wet benches, wet plates, wet bread, wet waiters—everything was saturated, steeping, and steaming. The whole entertainment, as a London drayman would say, was "heavy wet." The morning dawned somewhat ominously. Heavy gully winds rushed down upon the plains from the eastern ranges. Yet, believing in the generally admitted fact that December brings summer weather, hundreds of persons dressed themselves in summer attire, and pinned their faith to the elements. They were doomed to disappointment. The clouds gathered, the electric fluid was discharged, and the rain fell. Hour after hour it fell, relentlessly, implacably. Still onward pushed the joyous cavalcade, horsemen and horsewomen; vehicles of every shape, name, and description; pedestrians well dressed and roughly dressed, great and small, in spite of wind and weather, urging onward to the great reunion. It was a most pitiable spectacle. We should be sorry to have to estimate the value of spoiled drapery, male and female. Tailors and milliners will recollect the 28th of December, 1857, for it will be a red-letter day in their calendar. It may be safely asserted that such a wholesale wreck of wearing apparel was never before occasioned in South Australia. The elements are great levellers, for in the universal draggle no distinctions of rank could be noted. From the highest to the lowest, all were wet, draggled, and dishevelled. The most curious expedients were resorted to, with a view to convey ladies to the commemorative banquet. As an example, we may notice that Mr. Richard Addis, of the Port-road, threw a huge tarpaulin over a Brobdignagian dray, in which a dozen ladies, gently reposing upon a bed of straw, were conveyed from the place of their forced retreat to the vice-regal "pavilion." We may be excused a momentary pause upon the word "pavilion." Some ambitious poet had written congratulatory verses in honour of the occasion, in which he contrasted "the rude tarpaulin," under which the first settlers met, with "the gay pavilion" in which yesterday's proceedings were conducted. Heaven save the mark! Anything more unlike a "gay pavilion" we never saw. The whole company at Glenelg were "drowned rats," and the Royal Humane Society might have won innumerable medals in coming to the rescue of the unfortunates. At the vice-regal banquet, spite of wind and tide, the viands were of course consumed, and the speeches were, of course, delivered. Both had been previously cooked; why, then, should either have been wasted? His Excellency, in an address, which certainly did him great credit under the circumstances, exhorted the company to drink of Mark Tapley, and "be jolly;" and remarked that a little rain would never deter South Australians from accomplishing whatever they had set their hearts upon. The rain, however, most certainly deterred his Excellency from affixing the inscription-plate to the "Old Gum Tree," according to the programme, although a few "choice spirits," determined not to be baffled, ran the flag up on the naked and deserted pole in the absence of Her Majesty's representative. As a spectacle, the whole affair was, of course, a failure. What became of the greasy poles, or the pigs with the soapy tails, we do not know; neither can we tell how the heroes in sacks performed their athletic feats, or how the blindfold charioteers drove their wheelbarrows. Punch and Judy is to us a myth. In fact, we must throw ourselves upon the compassion of our readers, and upon the infallible accuracy of our reporters. We cannot say "We went, we saw, and we conquered;" but we can affirm that we went, we saw, and were drowned for our pains; and we hope that this ingenuous confession will pacify our readers, if we do not in all respects come up to their expectations. They will not expect a glowing description at the hands of those who, after six or eight hours' saturation, sit down to write in a vapour-bath.

FRESH WATER IN THE BUSH.—Considerable incredulity seems to be entertained with respect to the practicability of one of Mr. Babbage's plans for supplying his party with fresh water, viz., by distilling salt water in a quart pot. This, some people think, is impossible. We have had the pleasure of tasting the sea water (an operation not usually considered pleasurable) after it had been so purified, and we can assure our readers that it was perfectly good and pleasant to drink. The machinery is very simple. It consists merely of a bushman's quart pot, with a close fitting cover, in which is fixed one end of a piece of ⅜-inch pewter pipe, about three feet long, and bent so as to dip for about six inches into cold water. This constitutes the still, which, simple as it is, most effectually accomplishes the purpose, and might be advantageously adopted by many a bushman not contemplating an exploring expedition. Indeed, it is probable that the apparatus would be found more serviceable by a solitary traveller than by an exploring party, for, as the quantity of water which can be thus rendered fit for use must necessarily be small in proportion to the time occupied in distilling it, the process can never be depended upon as the sole resource of the expedition.—*Register*.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.—An old colonist of South Australia, now travelling in the United States, has addressed the following letter to a gentleman in Adelaide, who also purposes visiting America. The views expressed by the writer with regard to our own colony after having seen the wonders of the New World, will be read with interest and gratification by all who have made this fair province the home of their adoption. "St. Paul, capital of Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, 28th August, 1857. My dear ——, You will not have forgotten that I promised to visit the Minnesota Territory, and report to you my impressions. I have fulfilled my promise, and am glad for my own sake, as well as yours, that I have done so. I have passed over 2000 miles of American country, and upon the whole am much disappointed with the soil. The eastern portion is really poor, and two-thirds of it such as would be termed indifferent sheep-runs in South Australia. We first meet with good soil west of Chicago on Lake Michigan, and the town soon shows it. Chicago has sprung up in fourteen years, and is the nearest approach to Melbourne that I have seen in any part of my travels. It surpasses Melbourne very much in the style and magnificence of its buildings; in fact, its buildings would be ornaments in the West-end of London. I saw a banker there, and he informed me that land was selling in the street where the Joint Stock Bank was built at £250 per foot, with a depth of 100 feet. I remember £100 per foot being asked for the corner block between King William and Pirie streets in Adelaide, and considered it very high; but you see land in Chicago is 150 per cent. higher than that. I may state that Chicago in 14 years has risen from 10,000 to about 120,000 inhabitants. From Chicago I came on to St. Paul, a distance of 500 miles. I travelled 200 by rail, and 300 up the Mississippi. During the river trip we pass 34 American cities, and call at from 25 to 30. Many of these are in an incipient state, for this part of the river has only been navigated by steamers for about 10 years. Some of these cities have 5000 or 6000 inhabitants, but many have not 1000. St. Paul is situated at the highest point to which good steamers can approach. It contains from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, and some very nice buildings, resembling very much those in Adelaide. Money is scarce, and speculation rife. Building allotments average about £20 per foot; that is, one foot frontage, with 100 or 120 feet back. I was offered a corner block for £2000 with a party ready to rent it at 20 per cent., or £400 per year. He would put decent buildings up on a 20 years' lease. One thing has all along puzzled me in these Western States—money can be lent out upon first-rate security at from 3 to 5 per cent. *per month*, and really the security is just as good as you can get in South Australia. If I were to settle here at all, I would not farm, but live in town, lend out money, and buy and sell property. My impression is that if I were not a married man I should come for a few years, but nothing would tempt me now. The winters are terrific. The thermometer falls to 40 and 50 below zero, mercury freezes, and this I could not endure. These severe winters are great drags upon the progress of the farmer. The stock has all to be stall-fed during the cold weather, and all must be carefully housed. We, in consequence, seldom see a farmer with 50 sheep and 30 or 40 head of cattle. It will not pay to provide shelter and hay on too large a scale. The land in Minnesota is really excellent, resembling very much that about Mount Gambier; but that which I consider first-rate is not the best in the estimation of a Yankee. I like to see nice undulating prairie surface, with long sweet grass upon it; but the settlers like one half of it wooded, so as to have a plentiful supply of fuel for the winter. This I should consider essential when mercury becomes solidified. If we were together I dare say you would put the following question:—Would I advise you to leave South Australia to settle anywhere in the Western States? and I should answer, No. I consider your position very good in South Australia, and I think that the prospects for a family are as good, if not better than in America, and my decided impression is, that if you came you would regret having taken the step."—*Register*.

INDIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AS TO THE TAKING OF DELHI.

ON the 18th of November last, we published in the *Herald*, from the letter of our correspondent at Point de Galle, and also from the *Madras Athenæum*, intelligence of the assault on Delhi, and its entire capture, by the British forces, after a very obstinate resistance on the part of the mutineers.

We are now enabled, from papers received via Mauritius, to give the official despatches intimating that event to the Indian Government. Further and more complete despatches are promised. These we hope soon to have, along with other Indian news, per the Simla.

FIRST DESPATCH FROM DELHI AFTER THE ASSAULT.

Notification.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has the great satisfaction of publishing the subjoined letter of this day's date, from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by letters from the General in command and from the Adjutant-General of the army at Delhi. It will be seen that further and more complete reports from Major-General Wilson are yet to follow. Most cordially does the Governor-General in Council join in the high encomium passed upon Major-General Wilson and his brave troops by General Sir Colin Campbell: from whom praise so hearty and so just will not fail to be appreciated by every soldier, British or native, in the army of the North-west. The noble qualities which that army has evinced during the arduous and wearing struggle of the last three months are, indeed, worthy of the highest admiration and praise. Its steady perseverance and eager, resistless courage, have gloriously upheld the authority, and will not disappoint the expectation of England. By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William, 8th October, 1857.

Government House, Calcutta, 5th October, 1857.

To Colonel Birch, C.B., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for submission to his lordship the Governor-General in Council two despatches which have arrived from Major-General Wilson, commanding the Field Force before Delhi, and the Adjutant-General of the army. I beg very particularly to call the attention of his lordship to the matter contained in these two communications, and to give expression to the very cordial feeling I experience towards Major-General Wilson and the force under his command. It is impossible to be too lavish of praise for the untiring energy, invincible fortitude, and splendid gallantry by which this force has been distinguished, from the general in command, to the private soldier in the ranks. All have done their duty most nobly; and the steadfast courage of the men has enabled the general to carry out his enterprise in spite of scanty means and a deadly season.

C. CAMPBELL, General Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Field Force,
Delhi, 16th September, 1857.

To Captain W. H. Norman, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,—I have the high satisfaction of reporting, for the Major-General Commanding in the Upper Provinces, and through him of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, that on the morning of the 14th instant, the force under my command successfully assaulted the city of Delhi.

Under the present circumstances, Major-General Gowan will, I trust, allow me to withhold for a time a full and complete detail of the operations from the commencement to their close, and to limit myself to a summary of events.

After six days of open trenches, during which the artillery and engineers, under their respective commanding officers, Major Gaitskell and Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith, vied with each other in pressing forward the work, two excellent and most practicable breaches were formed in the walls of the place, one in the curtain to the right of the Cashmere Bastion, the other to the left of the Water Bastion, the defences of those bastions and the parapets giving musketry cover to the enemy commanding the breach having also been destroyed by the artillery.

The assault was delivered on four points. The 1st column, under Brigadier J. Nicholson, consisting of her Majesty's 75th Regiment (300 men), the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (200 men), and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry (450 men) assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the 1st Battalion her Majesty's 60th Rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy, after severe resistance, being driven from the Cashmere Bastion, the Main Guard and its vicinity in complete rout.

The second column, under Brigadier Jones, of her Majesty's 61st Regiment (250 men), the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers (250 men), similarly covered by the 60th Rifles, advanced on the Water Bastion, carried the breach, and drove the enemy from his guns and position, with a determination and spirit which gave me the highest satisfaction.

The third column, under Colonel Campbell, of her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, consisting of 200 of his own regiment, the Camaoon Battalion (250 men), and the 1st Punjaub Infantry (500 men), was directed against the Cashmere Gateway. This column was preceded by an explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, of the Engineers, covered by the 60th Rifles. The demolition of the gate having been accomplished, the column forced an entrance, overcoming a strenuous opposition from the enemy's infantry and heavy artillery, which had been brought to bear on the position. I cannot express too warmly my admiration of the gallantry of all concerned in this difficult operation.

The reserve, under Brigadier Longfield, her Majesty's 8th Regiment, composed of her Majesty's 61st Regiment (230 men), the 4th Regiment Rifles (450 men), the Belooch Battalion (300 men), the Jeheend Rajah's auxiliaries (300 men), and 200 of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who joined after the assault had been made, awaited the result of the attack, and on the columns entering the place, took possession of the posts I had previously assigned to it. This duty was ultimately performed to my entire satisfaction.

The firm establishment of the reserve rendering the assaulting columns free to act in advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson, supported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul gates, occupying the bastions and defences, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him.

During the advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson was, to the grief of myself and the whole army, dangerously wounded. The command, consequently, devolved on Brigadier Jones, who, finding the enemy in great force, occupying and pouring a destructive fire from the roofs of strong and commanding houses in the city on all sides, the ramparts themselves being enfiladed by guns, prudently resolved on retaining possession of the Cabul gate, which his troops had so gallantly won, in which he firmly established himself, awaiting the result of the operations of the other columns of occupation.

Colonel Campbell, with the column under his command, advanced successfully from the Cashmere Gate by one of the main streets beyond the "Chandell Chouk," the central and principal street of the city, towards the Jumma Musjid, with the intention of occupying that important post. The opposition, however, which he met, from the great concentration of the enemy at the Jumma Musjid and the houses in the neighbourhood, he himself, I regret to state, being wounded, satisfied him that his most prudent course was not to maintain so advanced a position with the comparatively limited force at his disposal, and he accordingly withdrew the head of his column, and placed himself in communication with the reserve—a measure which had my entire approval—it being previously determined that, in the event of serious opposition being encountered in the town itself, it would be most inexpedient to commit my small force to a succession of street fights, in which their gallantry, discipline, and organization could avail them so little.

My present position, therefore, is that which, under such a contingency, I had resolved to occupy and establish myself in firmly, as the base of my systematic operations for the complete possession of the city. This embraces the magazine on one side, and the Cabul gate on the other, with the Moree, Cashmere, and Water bastions, and strong intermediate posts with secure communication along the front and to the rear.

From this base I am now cautiously pressing the enemy on all points, with a view of establishing myself in a second advanced position, and I trust, before many days, to have it in my power to announce to the Supreme Government that the enemy have been driven from their last stronghold in the palace, fort, and streets of the city of Delhi.

Simultaneously with the operations above detailed, an attack was made on the enemy's strong position outside the city, in the suburbs of Kissengunge and Pahareepore, with a view of driving in the rebels and supporting the main attack by effecting an entrance at the Cabul gate after it should be taken.

"The force employed in this difficult duty I entrusted to that admirable officer, Major C. Reid, commanding the Sirmoor battalion, whose distinguished conduct I have already had occasion to bring prominently to the notice of superior authority, and who was, I much regret, severely wounded on that occasion. His column consisted of his own battalion, the Guides, and the men on duty at Hindoo Raos (the main picquet), numbering in all about 1000, supported by the auxiliary troops of his Highness the Maharajah Rumbeir Singh, under Captain R. Lawrence. The strength of the position, however, and the desperate resistance offered by the enemy, withstood for a time the efforts of our troops, gallant though they were, and the combination was unable to be effected. The delay, I am happy to say, has been only temporary, for the enemy have subsequently abandoned their positions, leaving their guns in our hands.

In this attack I found it necessary to support Major Reid with cavalry and horse artillery, both of which arms were admirably handled respectively by Brigadier Hope Grant, of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and Major H. Tombs, of the Horse Artillery, who inflicted severe punishment on the enemy, though I regret their own loss was very heavy.

The resistance of the rebels up to this time has been that of desperate men, and to this must be attributed the severe loss we have sustained, amounting proximately, so far as I am able to judge, in the absence of casualty returns, to 46 officers killed and wounded, and about 800 men. Among those of whose services the State has been deprived, are many officers of distinction and merit, holding superior commands, whose places cannot be supplied; and I have specially to lament the loss which has been sustained by that splendid corps, the Engineers—nine officers of that arm having fallen in the gallant performance of their duty.

Until I am in possession of reports from brigadiers and other commanding officers, I shall be unable to enter more fully into the details of these operations, and I trust the circumstances under which I write, will excuse any slight inaccuracies or imperfections which my dispatch may exhibit.

The absence of such reports also prevents my bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who have specially distinguished themselves. This will be my grateful duty hereafter. But I cannot defer the expression of my admiration for the intrepidity, coolness, and determination of all engaged, European and natives, of all arms of the service.—I have, &c.

(Signed) A. WILSON,
Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

[True Copy]
(Signed) H. W. NORMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE NATIVE POLICE: MASSACRE OF THE FRASER FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—At the present time, when public attention is painfully directed to the unsettled condition of the Dawson River district, and the insecurity of life and property which there prevails, owing to the frequent and sanguinary outrages committed by the native population, I deem it my duty, unpleasant as it is, to lay before your readers a statement of facts, which, being truthful in themselves, must necessarily demonstrate that the existing police force, as presently organised, is totally unfitted to afford protection to the settlers. Whether this arises from the conduct of the officers in command resident in the district, or from other causes, the following statement will in some degree determine. When the never-to-be-forgotten massacre of the unfortunate Fraser family, at Hornet Bank occurred, I was at a considerable distance from the spot. On my return to that station, and finding that Lieutenant Powell had not succeeded in securing the murderers, I took the earliest opportunity of obtaining a personal interview with Lieutenant Nichol, for the purpose of asking assistance from him to pursue them. Three weeks before I started on this errand, a letter, informing the Lieutenant, of the Hornet Bank outrage, had been forwarded to him by Mr. Royd, of Juandah. I rode in two days and a half to the police camp at Wandegumble, and found that, although the sun had nearly reached it zenith, Lieutenant Nichol had overslept himself and was still in bed. Although a stranger to police camps, I always understood that order, regularity, and some degree of neatness characterised the movements of a military force, and therefore my surprise was great indeed when, on presenting myself at the barracks, I learned that the commander was in bed, and saw the troopers lolling on the ground in confusion and disorder, whilst here and there were interspersed gins and black-fellows, not in any way connected with the police force. Altogether the camp appeared to me to be similar, in nearly every particular, to a camp of wild natives, as seen in a scrub. When I had made known my request for assistance to Lieutenant Nichol I could not but feel how difficult a matter it was to arouse his sympathies in the cause which I pleaded, or indeed to a sense of what I considered his duty in the matter. I suggested to him that the assistance wanted to punish the murderers of the Fraser family must be instantaneous to be really effective. I regret, however, to say that obstacles were thrown in my way which I was not prepared for, and which then, as now, I do not think were valid ones. One difficulty referred to was the scarcity of horses, and this obstacle, mark you, was started at a time when I counted fifteen horses in the yard, which, in such an emergency, might have been made available. This number was more than sufficient for my purpose. But let us suppose there was not the number of horses necessary to mount the troopers in the camp, or within a short distance of it, is that official whose duty it is to superintend the police arrangements not guilty of the grossest neglect of duty who, through want of forethought, unfits the police for the duty which the Government designs and the settlers expect them to perform? Another circumstance in connection with this horse question came to my knowledge at the time. It appeared that while Lieutenant Nichol was unable, or thought himself so, to start in pursuit of the blacks for want of horses, six of the troopers' animals were employed in conveying blankets, &c., to the camp from the township. Those necessary articles, it is well known, could have been obtained from any settler whose station the troopers might happen to pass. After some further conversation with the Lieutenant, he assured me that he would despatch Mr. Moorhead when he returned to the camp; and with this uncertain prospect of police assistance I was compelled to be satisfied and take my leave. Three days afterwards I again saw this active officer, who had then so far got rid of his lethargy as to enable him in three days to move twelve miles from the spot where I had previously met him. Although this feat of exertion is daily surpassed by the slow movement of a team of bullocks, still the appearance of activity gratified me. On entering into conversation with the Lieutenant, he informed me that he intended to go in pursuit of the blacks in person; but at the same time he stated that a friend of his, who had sold his station, was about to return to England, and he (the Lieutenant) must spend some time with his friend from whom he was so soon to be separated, previous to braving the dangers of a short campaign against the blacks. Surely the reader smiles at the free and easy manner in which this gallant officer obtains his leave of absence. A man of principle does his duty first, and looks for recreation and the delights of social intercourse afterwards. Not so Lieutenant Nichol. His first best thoughts and inclinations are for friendship: duty and the suppression of savage violence, outrage and massacre, form but a secondary consideration in his mind. Such a rare combination of feeling and true friendship, thus displayed, forms a suitable and pleasing appendage to the speech of that other merciful officer, who, according to Mr. Miles, on a late occasion, evinced so tender an affection for his horses when he refused to ride them into the broken country, "although fifty men on the Dawson were killed." Well, then, to pursue the steps of Lieutenant Nichol, it is necessary to state that, on the third day, he returned, and after another day of rest the troopers started for Hornet Bank, but unaccompanied with their gallant leader. It would seem that the grief of parting from an old and valued friend had so far unnerved him that further rest was necessary. Meanwhile, his men remained in listless inactivity, waiting for further orders; but no leader appearing, those active fellows, whose exertions and devotion to duty form a pleasing contrast to that displayed by their officers, started in pursuit of the blacks—and that without a leader. This desirable result was only accomplished seven days from the date of my first interview with Lieutenant Nichol. As a fit and appropriate finish to the jibing, hesitating behaviour of Lieutenant Nichol, I will close my letter by stating that he arrived at Hornet Bank one day after the troopers had started in pursuit, and told a woeful story, that he had lost himself in the bush.

Such are the men who protect the settlers on the Dawson. When deeds of violence are committed the troopers are unprepared to follow on the track of the natives; delays occur, and the perpetrators of deeds of horror, which make one's blood run cold, are allowed to escape to the scrub; the trooper, wearied and disgusted by the hesitating conduct of their officers, pursue the track themselves, and the gallant commander sometime afterwards makes his forlorn appearance, and like a new chum whines out his tale of grief at his unfortunate lot, in being lost in the bush.

I am, yours very respectfully,
ANDREW SCOTT.

Hornet Bank, Upper Dawson, December, 1857.

A WOLF IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is very fine indeed that your correspondent, the Suffering Squatter, should think to conceal his real nature under such a guise as his title indicates.

I suspect he never owned a sheep in his life, perhaps never saw a flock, or been in the bush, or ever beyond Newtown or the South Head; nor do I think, from his style, he is the Suffering Squatter of *yore*; some city counting-house political economist, whose experience in grazing is not beyond a mutton chop.

I have reason to believe the original Suffering Squatter left the colony many years since; in his letters there was common sense and sound judgment. I therefore think you have been imposed upon.

Your present spurious Suffering Squatter is quite mistaken, if he thinks his theory will fill the Treasury chest—that the squatter will buy land at *one pound per acre* annually for a series of years. If he can bring that about—can make the squatter really believe it to be worth his while to create an estate at such a price, I am willing to give your new Suffering Squatter credit for his scheme, as a wise and prudent one—one that husbandeth the property which the colony has in its lands generally, and thereby protect the *public* creditor, whilst at the same time it would open out a means for the squatters' security; but it is an impossible price. Gold may be bought too dearly—and this Suffering Squatter is utterly ignorant of pastoral affairs if he thinks the profits of the squatters would enable them to settle down and improve an estate on such terms.

For the most part, the squatters would prefer the Assessment Tax to yoking themselves to such conditions. No, Sir, the squatters, finding themselves oppressed with taxation, and wool again at ten pennies the pound, would be more disposed to reduce their flocks and herds and waste their time and money in Paris or London. In fact, do that which your Suffering Squatter has prepared himself for, "chance it"—particularly when they can reach their shearing-shed in some fifty days from Marseilles.

Charles Cowper must have gathered up a conviction of this. Let your readers note the decrease of sheep in the colony, of nearly a million, instead of an increase, as shown by the last returns, hence he cunningly endeavoured to place the breaking bit in our mouths, and the "rack rent" saddle on our backs, and ride us to the very —— without a "feed."

But let who will be Prime Minister, let him not forget (or reverse the order of things) that the towns do not create or support the country and the pastoral community, but the contrary. Could I, with one stroke of the pen, annihilate the entire flocks and herds of the colony—what would George-street, or all Sydney be worth? My torch light friends in Sydney might ask Mr. Wentworth such a question.

Let me thank you for the stand you made against the pernicious clause in the Cowper Land Bill. I am only a forty to fifty bale man, and should have been swallowed up by my monster neighbour Lord Tin Pot of 800 bales.

I could meet an annual payment for a given quantity of land at a moderate price.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
A PASTORAL MAN.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA, FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

ON this subject, the *New York Herald* remarks:—There is one point of view in which the Indian mutiny has not yet been considered by our people. Admitting that the English have pursued an unprincipled course of filibusterism in the acquisition of territory, and a very oppressive and tyrannical policy in their method of retaining it, it cannot, nevertheless, be denied that they have conferred some benefits on India by their rule. Of late years especially honest and well-meant efforts have been made to introduce European civilization into the country; works of irrigation have been undertaken on a large scale; railroads and telegraphs have been established; roads for the conveyance of produce from the interior to the seaboard have been projected and even commenced; an administration of justice — faulty and corrupt, no doubt, but yet far superior to the native courts—has been solidly planted; large and beneficial improvements have been made in the Hindoo laws concerning land tenures, marriages, and wills. Under ordinary circumstances the effect of these and the other similar improvements which are going on would in 50 years make of India a far greater country than she has ever been. If, however, the present insurrection is to succeed, and the English are to be driven out, these works of civilization cease, all internal improvements are stopped, and India relapses first into anarchy, next into a desolate barbarism. Again, the possession of India and the invincibility of the British army cannot be sacrificed by England without an awful loss of prestige and credit. She could not raise her head again in Europe if she suffered the Hindoos to drive her out, nor could she assume the attitude of an equal in dealing with this country if she were smarting from so humiliating and irreparable a defeat. Indeed we have no hesitation in saying that in general terms the power and prosperity of England depend upon the prosperity and maintenance of the Indian empire. If the latter be lost, England, will, like Portugal, sink to the rate of a fourth-rate Power, and will cease to fill any place in the world's eye. The question for the practical American mind is therefore how would this country be affected by a relapse of India into barbarism? And how by a decline of England from a first to a fourth-rate Power? The answer to both queries is the same:—The United States would in both cases be affected injuriously. Time need not be spent in argument to show that we should be losers by the relapse of Hindostan into barbarism. Our trade with East India is not large, though it is large enough for its withdrawal to be felt. But every year, as our capacity to produce and the capacity of the Hindoos to consume increases, it would swell and become more important. Moreover, as a leading nation of the world, we are to a certain extent partners of every other race, and sharers in their prosperity and their reverses. The relapse of Hindostan into barbarism would affect us as injuriously as—for instance—a commercial convulsion in England, and with more permanent results. But the decline and fall of England would be a far more serious matter. Besides being our best customer and closest commercial ally, England stands in a position that is peculiarly interesting to us, as the head and home of liberty in Europe. England is the only country in Europe where speech, thought, the press, and action are free; the only home for patriots exiled by despotisms. Were England destroyed there would be no refuge on that side of the water for such men as Victor Hugo, Kossuth, and Mazzini; no dam or breakwater against the ferocious tyranny of the royal houses and oligarchies. There would not be a foot of soil in all Europe where an honest man could safely speak his mind on political matters. From the Frozen Sea to the Mediterranean, Europe—free from England—would be sealed to the despots; and in their exultation at being released from their terrible antagonists—the great free press and the bold free mind of England—there is no saying to what lengths these despots might proceed. The fall of England might quench European liberty for a whole century. To an event which might possibly lead to such an end this country could not by any possibility remain indifferent. It is claimed by our statesmen and our poets that our mission in this world is to disseminate and plant the roots of pure liberty; a part of that mission is evidently the maintaining and succouring of liberty wherever it is planted. For fear, therefore, on the one hand, that a successful mutiny of the Hindoos should replunge Hindostan into barbarism, and lest, on the other, Indian disasters should precipitate the fall of the only country whose face is not set against liberty, the only country besides our own whose existence is a plea for human dignity and capacity for self-government, the temper and feeling of this country would, if properly handled, take a strong turn in favour of England in the Indian matter. Nor need such sympathy be barren. Were proper means taken to place the contest in India in a true light before the people of the United States, it is highly probable that active aid could be obtained here for the Indian Government. The United States contain far more men who are ready to serve as troops in actual warfare than Great Britain, and as we have no treaties with the nations or peoples with whom the English are fighting in India, none of our laws would be broken by enlisting them. To gain their good-will it would, of course, be necessary to satisfy this community that, in return for our sympathy abroad, the English were willing to cede to us the entire control of the affairs of this continent and its dependencies; and this would not be an easy thing either for so unbending a politician as Palmerston to achieve, or for so incredulous a people as ours to credit. But, were it accomplished, there might doubtless be awakened a strong feeling here in favour of the British in India: and very likely, with proper measures and a suitable outlay, 50,000 men could be enlisted in a few weeks.

The *Washington Union* observes:—We do not believe that the rebellion in India will eventuate in successful revolution. Asiatic nations have, with few exceptions, been easily conquered by Europeans, however great the disparity in numbers. Indeed from the days of Xerxes, large Asiatic armies have been as inefficient as small ones. The 150,000,000 of population in India can be retained in subjection by such an army as England can readily command. The sepoys alone are to be apprehended, and they, however well disciplined as common soldiers, will have no officers qualified to carry on a long and regular warfare against the English forces. England never was so powerful as she now is, and never so well prepared to carry on war in a distant theatre. Her immense steam navy, aided by rapid communications by mail and the telegraph, makes less difficult for her to conduct a war now in India than to have carried on one in America 40 years ago. Yet, with all these advantages, the struggle may be protracted; and even when the rebellion is suppressed, consequences will probably ensue seriously affecting the weal of Christendom. Instead of exerting herself, as she has just proposed, to increase the supply of sugar and cotton, which have become alarmingly deficient, the fact stares us in the face that this deficiency must increase, and the suffering consequent on it be aggravated. But England is not alone concerned in this matter; all Christendom, except the slaveholders of America, will suffer alike. Since Columbus and Vasco de Gama opened up the south to European conquest, enterprise, settlement, and trade, many new and artificial wants have been created. Almost a third of the necessaries of life were unknown or unused by our ancestors a few centuries since. Sugar, cotton, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, molasses, and many other slave and tropical products, have not only come into general use, but have become, even with the poor, necessaries of life. It is true they might be dispensed with if other articles of food and clothing could be produced at home to supply their place, but that is impossible. Southern colonies and trade with the south have furnished Europe for three centuries past largely increased supplies of food and clothing. This has stimulated the increase of population. We have no accurate census extending so far back; but may safely assert that the population of the larger portion of Europe has trebled since the days of Columbus and De Gama. This population has been pinched by frequently recurring famine for more than half a century, despite of its supplies of food from the south. Emancipation in South America and the West Indies has been annually diminishing these supplies, while a continuing increase of population has all the while been begetting greater demands. England and France have for years past been engaged in spasmodic but vain efforts to retrieve the error of the West India emancipation. They push their conquests south and resort to coolies, apprentices, and African immigrants, to supply the place of slaves, and to furnish enough of cheap cotton and sugar to ward off famine and prevent revolution. None of their experiments have succeeded, or promise to succeed. The future looks more gloomy than the past, and now this cloud of East Indian rebellion passes athwart the face of that future to give it still a darker and more sombre hue. Man has interfered with nature, usurped the part of Providence, arrogated the functions of divinity, and he is just reaping the bitter consequences. The spread of discovery, of conquest, of settlement, and trade southward, was a natural and providential operation. The African slave trade, which gave value and vitality to those discoveries, was also of natural origin and growth. No man, no set of men, no nation, preconceived, predetermined, or planned any of the mighty changes in the common relations and subsistence of the world consequent on the discoveries of which we have spoken. All has been natural, all providential. But just when the world has accommodated itself to this new state of things—just when its subsistence and existence has become dependent on it—a narrow-sighted, intermeddling, sickly "rosewater" philanthropy steps in to disturb the scene and to mar the work of time, of nature and of Providence. The infidels of France and the fanatics of England have by West Indian emancipation rendered famine the normal condition of a large portion of Christendom, and made savages and pagans of the liberated negroes. It required centuries of continuous and laborious industry and enterprise to reduce the tropical regions of America to the uses of civilized man, but these sentimental charlatans have destroyed this great work in less than an age. The momentous consequences likely to ensue from the rebellion in India, can only be justly appreciated when viewed in connection with the deficient supply of slave products which now "perplexes nations." Should England, as we believe she will, succeed in suppressing the outbreak, she will have no spare capital, or energy, or industry, while the war lasts, with which to increase her supplies of cotton and sugar, and to ward off that famine with which she is imminently threatened from a deficit of those articles. Even after the rebellion is suppressed, she will have her hands full in keeping up a force sufficient to prevent its recurrence, and will have little time, capital, or labour to devote to the purpose of raising increased quantities of sugar and cotton. Years will probably elapse ere industry in India will return to its wonted channels; so that, instead of an increased production of these articles, she has reason to apprehend a diminished one.

OLD SAWS NEW SET.

I HAVE a great respect for Poor Richard and Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and have tried in my time to turn some of their famous maxims to account; but I find, from observation and experience, they do not always yield the admirable results they promise. They are sober-looking, sensible-seeming precepts, but somehow they fail on being reduced to practice; or rather, I might say, they are to a great extent impracticable, and do not admit of being wrought into everyday procedure. I begin to be in doubt whether they are so wise and canny as they are commonly considered. I desire, therefore, to make a protest against a few of them, and to state, in my rambling way, what I fancy may be said on the other side. I don't care much about being logical: if anything illogical occurs to me which seems pertinent to the occasion, I shall say it, without regard to consequences. I wish the ghosts of Poor Richard and Dr. Franklin, and all other maxim-mongers, dead or living, to understand that some of their renowned sayings are becoming questionable; that here, at anyrate, they shall for once be questioned. Anything they may have to say in the way of reply shall have due consideration; but, meanwhile, they are to be politely and respectfully informed that they are not any longer to pass for the perfect and infallible sages they have been hitherto esteemed.

By way of beginning, let us look at this celebrated saying, which so many of us can remember having heard quoted for our admonition, when perhaps we were too young and heedless to take much notice of it, and were accordingly in no great danger of being misled by it:

> Early to bed, and early to rise,
> Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Can anybody in his senses take that for truth? I mean to say, I have seen it a thousand times contradicted by matter of fact. If there were any truth in it, I think I know who would have been a rich and a wise man. It would have been Boots at the inn—a fellow most exemplary for early rising, and who, both from principle and disposition, always goes to bed as soon as possible. He even sometimes goes to sleep in his boot-house, or in a hayloft in the middle of the day; and, to show that his habit in this respect is no pretence, is usually very difficult to awaken. Earlier than the middle of the day, we think, nobody could reasonably be expected to seek repose; and thus Boots may be said to fulfil the first demand of the grave maxim as literally as it is possible to fulfil it. Then, as to rising early, it is well known that he is always first up in the house. During most of the year, he is up long before the sun rises; he has the traveller to call who is going by the coach or an early train, the hot water to get ready for the gentleman who shaves by candlelight, a score or two pairs of boots and shoes to polish, and to clean the knives for breakfast; and all this has to be done before anybody else is moving. Boots plainly fulfils the second condition—that of getting up betimes. And now, what is the result in his experience? Is he wise or wealthy? Not at all. If Boots has any character at all, it is probably a character for stupidity. The most one ever sees in him is a little flippant shrewdness, of the Sam Weller description—a quality as little like wisdom as Day and Martin polish is like sunshine. Boots certainly does not profit on the score of wisdom by his early rising; neither can he be said to gain much by it in the way of healthiness. He has generally a besmutted, dingy, unwashed, unwholesome, and comfortless appearance, which betokens anything but healthiness—betokens rather a worn and forlorn and vagabondish state of mind and body. Boots, perhaps, is dissipated—drinks at the barrel when he is sent to draw the beer, spends his sixpences not unlikely in "goes" of ardent spirits, disdains contact with soap and water—lives, upon the whole, a shabby and reckless sort of life, thinking that the kind of thing most accordant with his calling. Rarely does he even so much as black his own boots, which, moreover, are commonly without laces. Clean-shirt days are epochs in his existence, like angels' visits, few and far between. Boots is scarcely reputable, looks usually like a blackguard, and is not unfrequently the great original he looks; yet he is pre-eminently the man who is first up in a morning, and, whenever he has opportunity, goes to bed in the afternoon—goes to bed, therefore, sooner than any other bed-requiring creature, for we count nothing of his often being up till midnight, as that may be reckoned the beginning of the next day with him; and with all this early rising and early bed-going Boots is still—just what you see him.

> Early to bed, and early to rise,

make Boots

> *Neither* healthy, nor wealthy, nor wise.

Well, I think that much is proved. The maxim practically carried out, as in this individual case, turns out to be a fallacy. Nobody need tell me, that as there are "no rules without an exception," so Boots is to be accounted an exception. I maintain with pertinacity that Boots comes strictly within the rule. He thoroughly complies with the conditions set down for his observance to gain the proposed end; and if he does not gain it, it is not because his case is anyway exceptional, but because the rule has no relation to the consequences ascribed to it. Early rising is no doubt a wholesome habit at certain seasons of the year, and may be recommended as being in most cases conducive to bodily welfare; but any one who expects to become either healthy, wise, or wealthy, by simply getting up and going to bed betimes, will not have long to live to see the folly of the experiment. No pike staff can be plainer than the fact, that a man's success in life depends not on his early rising, but on what he does and thinks about when he is up. You may rise before the lark, and go to rest with the domestic poultry, and be neither physically, mentally, nor pecuniarily the better for it, unless you observe at least a few other conditions, which the maxim under consideration does not take into account. Poor Richard's saw, then, needs to be new set; and if it is not sharpened up a good deal, and turned nearly into a new one, it will have to pass in future, at a reduced value, as old iron.

Something similar, we apprehend, must eventually be the fate of another of these popular sayings: "Diligence is the mother of good-luck, and God gives all things to industry." The inventor of this, perhaps, may be excused for his short-sightedness, as he did not live in the nineteenth century; consequently, he had never known or heard of the distressed needlewomen. These singular nuns of industry, as we are credibly informed, are in the habit of labouring for sixteen or eighteen hours a day to earn tenpence—finding thread and buttons for the work out of their wages. Here, surely, is diligence with no offspring of good-luck—industry, which is so far from obtaining "all things," that it cannot even procure a sufficiency of dry bread and decoction of chicory without sugar! What can an industrious needlewoman, seeking for consolation among proverbs, think of this one, except that it is—bosh? Put not your trust in proverbs, will be her natural prayer and admonition to all shirt-makers, seeing that whatever application they may have to the affairs of more favourably conditioned people, they have little or none at all to them. Those, like the present, which are founded on economical considerations, are utterly inoperative within their sphere of circumstances, and cannot be urged upon them with any shadow of justice or propriety. And what is true in their case is true also in regard to numerous other sections of the community. What "good-luck" from diligence ever befalls the great body of day-labourers who, for six days in every week of their lifetime, when work is to be had, are, to say the least of them, more or less industriously employed? If "all things" are to be gained by industry, these laborious people ought to have a considerable accumulation in the savings' bank; but it is notorious that they have nothing of the sort—notorious that most of them find it difficult to make ends meet on Saturday nights, and that the majority are subject to the inconvenience of being perpetually in debt. How are facts like these to be reconciled with the bland assumptions of the maxim? You might as well attempt to reconcile the proceedings of party politicians, after coming into office, with their previous professions while in the ranks of "opposition." Good-luck and prosperity are no more the necessary consequences of mere habitual diligence than good performances are the results of liberal promises in political administration. The great gains promised to industry are dependent on other conditions; on complicated concurrences of circumstances, in which industry comes in as only one of many elements, and that, usually, by no means the most significant. Industry, to be profitable, must be directed to remunerative pursuits; and even then, success will be to a large extent determined by fortunate combinations of opportunity, adroit contrivance, lucky chances, and ingenious expedients, in conjunction with which, mere industry will often play but a very subordinate part. Why then, should poor, struggling, hard-toiling people be tantalised by such preposterously foolish saws as this we are considering? It has no manner of application to their confused and perplexed circumstances; it can afford them no comfort in any crisis: and as a reproach for their lack of acquisition, it is senseless and mercilessly cruel. Let it be banished to the limbo of absurd and obsolete thrift-lumber, and never be reproduced, save as a ludicrous curiosity, to shew the senselessness of what formerly passed for wisdom!

The next pretentious fallacy we have to notice takes the form of a plausible admonition: 'Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.' This seems a simple enough rule for avoiding bankruptcy, and we can fancy a youthful adventurer setting out with it as part of his stock-in-trade, with the confident expectation of obtaining quick and profitable returns. But if he has nothing better to rely upon, we do not see how he can keep out of the Gazette. Mere sticking to his business will not save him, for a certainty. He will find in the long-run that success in shopkeeping depends somewhat on the amount of capital he can command for carrying on his enterprise; a little upon the demand there may be in his neighbourhood for the articles he proposes to supply; and also a little on the extent and kind of competition to be encountered in the same line of business. There will be other contingencies that will more or less affect the speculation. From his eagerness to go into business, he may have selected an unfavourable situation—a situation where, in fact, no new shop happens to be wanted, and where the utmost standing behind the counter will not avail to attract customers. You could not very well drive a trade in jewellery in Seven Dials, nor would refined confectionary be like to answer in Spitalfields. A bookseller's shop would meet with little patronage in an agricultural village, and a toy-shop would seem an insult and an abomination on a genteel terrace, where the houses are occupied by old maids. A baked-potato stand would hardly do in Pall Mall, and whelks and periwinkles would meet but a slow sale in Mayfair. It is not, therefore, by merely attending closely to the shop that the shop can be made to keep the keeper: there must be an adaptation in the shop to existing wants; the possession of capital by the shopkeeper to enable him to maintain his ground till custom comes; a surrounding population, sufficiently numerous, with disposition and ability to purchase what he has got to sell; and not too much competition to hinder him from obtaining reasonable profits. All these several conditions are taken no account of in the maxim; and hence, as a rule of guidance, it is irrational and misleading; and any one who is weak enough to hazard his success upon it, will be likely to pay a very paltry dividend in the day of his insolvency. It may indicate one of the manifold conditions of success, but taken, as the sole and full expression of the law through which success is to be attained, it is as pitiful a generalisation as was ever invented by the stupidity of man. It is about on a level with the famous advice of Master Subtle to Abel Drugger in the "Alchemist":

> On the east side of your shop, aloft,
> Write Mathlai, Tarmiel, and Baraborat;
> Upon the north part, Rael, Velel, Thiel.
> They are the names of those mercurial spirits
> That do fright flies from boxes. . . . . And
> Beneath your threshold bury me a loadstone,
> To draw in gallants that wear spurs: the rest
> They'll seem to follow.

'That's a secret, Nab!' as Captain Face says; and some such serviceable secret is revealed in our stolid maxim for getting on in shopkeeping. Whoever may have a fancy to try it by itself will see how he will succeed with it.

These three specimens of the wisdom of our ancestors and their economical philosophy, may suffice in the meantime for the reader's consideration. Some persons, I know, pretend that such saws were not made for individuals, or even classes, but for the great body of the people; that they are mere deductions from the common experience of mankind; that they are general rules of life, too brief to detail the conditions they imply; and that those conditions are too well understood to make the detail necessary. May be so; but I take things as I find them written down; and out of his own mouth I condemn poor Richard. I have myself been getting up early all my life, pursuing project after project, but have made no hand of any. I have tried diligence and idleness day about, but neither was the mother of good-luck. I have kept seven shops since my apprenticeship expired, and not one of them ever kept me. Poor Richard, I say, is a greenhorn, and his saws are bosh.—*Chambers' Journal.*

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.

THE manufacturing spirit of the present age seems to have formed an extraordinary alliance with chemistry. A plain man who tries to keep abreast of this branch of the national progress, must find amazing difficulty with the mere technology of the subject. For example, our genuine old Windsor soap is now changed into a substance called glycerine; wax-candles are utterly extinguished in the market by another substance called paraffine; and soda is fast being superseded by the crystals of hydrochlorate of lime. In fact, there is no limit to the singular catalogue of compounds which the manufacturer and the chemist between them have contrived to form out of the constituents of this unhappy world.

The ancient Romans, we are told, who aspired to the great dignities of the republic, kept a slave or two in their families, whose sole business it was to learn the name and know the person of every citizen, in order that their masters might salute their constituents with the proper degree of familiarity, and shake hands with them as particular acquaintances. Something of this kind, we think, might be done with advantage in modern society. Our great merchants and manufacturers might retain a person in their employment versed in the mysteries of chemistry applied to the arts, whose duties should consist in watching the patent-roll and the scientific journals, and who should be able to distinguish from the mass of unpronounceable names those inventions which are the most suitable to the public taste, and the most likely to turn out a profitable speculation.

These reflections have arisen from a visit we paid the other day to a new manufactory in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the staple article of which is vulcanised india-rubber. A company of American capitalists, from the regions of New York, have actually invaded the classical metropolis of the north, and in less than a year have raised up a concern of great magnitude—the largest of its kind, indeed, in Europe—upon the strength of the growing demand for this vegetable substance, particularly when fabricated into waterproof goloshes. The thing strikes us as being so curious, and so important in a social point of view, that we have taken some trouble to inquire into the whole subject; and we propose in this article to give our readers an account of the introduction of the india-rubber manufacture into Scotland, together with a short description of the process of making india-rubber shoes.

With regard to the material itself, we shall just state that it was first seen in Europe about the middle of last century; that it was soon afterwards discovered to be the gum, or, more properly, the coagulated juice of certain tropical trees, the chief of which is the celebrated *Siphonia elastica* of the Brazilian forests; that by the natives it was called caoutchouc; by the chemists, from its singular elasticity, gum-elastic; and by the common people, from its valuable property of cleaning paper, india-rubber. Its physical properties, indeed, as a whole are perfectly unique. By far the most elastic substance in nature, it is insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in any of the mineral acids; but it dissolves readily in ether or naptha; and, above all, it possesses the power of agglomerating, or, in plain language, of adhering again when cut, if the separate pieces are brought together. No other substance, we may add, is so valuable to the analytical chemist. We have the high authority of the Baron Justus von Liebig for stating, that to the increased facilities which the flexible tubes and sheets of india-rubber have given in the laboratory, we owe many of the brightest discoveries in organic chemistry.

Now, it happened about twenty-five years ago, that the method of producing thin sheets of india-rubber was applied to the invention of waterproof cloth garments; and large manufactories for this purpose were established both in England and in the United States. The celebrated Macintosh fabrics, so popular in the days of stage-coach travelling, belong to this era of the trade. But, unfortunately, one or two awkward circumstances connected with the material, which had hitherto almost escaped notice, began to appear in the most unmistakable manner. India-rubber, it was found, like all other vegetable substances, had a tendency to unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and decompose; and while perfectly elastic at all ordinary temperatures, it had the fatal peculiarity of becoming soft with heat and hard with cold. It was related in South Carolina, that a stout gentleman, travelling one day under a hot sun with a waterproof coat on, became glued up into an outer integument, from which no skill could extricate him. Another unfortunate man in Michigan, who wore a full suit of the treacherous fabric, was seen to leave a hot room on a cold winter evening, his clothes to all appearance quite soft and pliable. Next morning he was found among the snow on the high road frozen to death, with the fatal garments around him stiff as buckram, and as hard as iron.

From these causes, among others, we need not stay to mention, the original india-rubber manufacture gradually sunk in importance, and indeed soon became extinct. But in a few years it was destined to rise from its ashes. An ingenious shipwright of Rhode Island, Charles Goodyear, who had a strong turn for invention, bethought him of using india-rubber sheets over a skeleton of timber planks for a life-boat. The idea was excellent; but the same physical quality we have just mentioned operated much against its success in a practical point of view. The india-rubber life-boats were all very well in the water, but they did not answer to be pulled up high and dry on shore, as in that case the sheets gradually melted into a volatile essential oil, and disappeared. This circumstance was very discouraging, and might have induced any one of a less enthusiastic turn of mind to abandon the india-rubber sheets altogether, and substitute tarred canvas, or something of that kind. But Goodyear, it should seem, was no common-place inventor. With astonishing perseverance, he set about acquiring the chemistry of the subject; and it is pleasing to relate that in this direction his efforts were at length crowned with success. He discovered that if india-rubber were combined at a high temperature with certain proportions of sulphur and the oxide of lead, its whole physical nature was changed, that it was now proof against the process of vegetable decay, and that it remained uniformly elastic under the most considerable variations of temperature. This singular compound he ushered into the world in due time under the high-sounding title of Vulcanised India-rubber.

The importance of this invention was very great, if we may judge by its results. Vulcanised india-rubber at once became the rage; all sorts of things were made from it—railway springs and buffers, machinery belts, elastic bands and air-cushions, waterproof garments of every description, all kinds of bandages, and a number of surgical instruments. These things all created a large demand for the material; but it was soon found that the article which consumed most and sold best was the waterproof goloshes; and in a few years after the invention was made public, there sprung up, and still continues to flourish, several large establishments in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in New Jersey, and in Massachusetts, which manufacture about five million pairs every year, and give employment to upwards of five thousand people.

The "North British Rubber Company" is an offspring of this family. Since the manufacture had proved successful in America, it was thought, shrewdly enough, that it might pay in Europe also. Accordingly, a company having been formed on the limited liability principle, the present managers, Mr. H. L. Norris and Mr. S. T. Parmelee, who are also large proprietors, were instructed to cross the Atlantic, and fix on a location for the projected colony. To show their capacity for this important mission, we may relate that the commercial man, Mr. Norris, had been, during thirty years, engaged in the india-rubber trade; that he had experimented upon the juice of the great india-rubber trees in the boundless forests of the Amazon. The other was a practical man, skilled in chemistry and mechanics, acquainted with the law of patents, and accustomed to manage working-men. It is not often, we think, that the great elements of success in commercial enterprise are so fairly blended. We do not know for what reason, but they selected Scotland as the field of their industry, and they first thought of making Glasgow their head-quarters. They were seen, like the two mysterious travellers in Washington Irving, exploring the smokey regions of the Gorbals and Port Dundas, talking vaguely of purchasing land, and of building property, of burgage tenures and feudal superiorities; but either from the difficulty of procuring a suitable place, or from the prospect of delay, they left the seat of our manufactures and commerce, and finally cast anchor in the seat of our literature and philosophy. One circumstance, indeed, guided their choice: they discovered in Edinburgh one of the finest models of a manufactory which can be found in this or any other country, unoccupied, and ready to receive them.

In the south-western suburbs of the city, at a place called Fountain Bridge, near the deserted basin of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal, there stands a large and stately pile of building, which is known to the inhabitants by the name of "The Castle Silk-mills." Those buildings were erected some five-and-twenty years ago by a company of adventurers, who proposed to make Edinburgh a seat of the silk-manufacture. No expense was spared on their erection. The large quadrangle, the excellent masonry, the magnificent steam-engine, the symmetrical chimney, as well as the whole plan of the works, still attest the fine taste and boundless liberality of the projectors. Whether it arose from misdirected enterprise, or from want of capital, we do not know; but, at any rate, the speculation proved unsuccessful, and the silk-mills were abandoned. For the long period of twenty years, this splendid building remained as silent, and almost as deserted, as if it had been dug out of Pompeii. It was tried for a poor-house; it was tried for a carpet manufactory; but it would not do: nothing could rouse the slumbering spirit of that silent mansion. At length, one morning, our two Americans appeared in the court-yard, examining the premises with an acute an practised eye. The result of their visit was soon made plain. The property was at once occupied, and in less than three months it was purchased by the North British Rubber Company; and the Castle-mills were applied to the manufacture of another kind of fabric, not, indeed, so fine or so costly as silk, but apparently of more popular use, and of far greater consumption.

It is proper to state that the managers were also guided in their choice of Edinburgh as a site for their manufacture, by the following considerations: In the first place, because, they conceived it to possess a superabundant female population; secondly, because, from the comparative absence of other manufactures, there was a probability of procuring cheap labour; lastly, because it possessed an easy access, by way of Leith, to the market of the continent.

With these views well matured, they began operations in the month of May last year. Their staff consisted of only four people—two English girls, one Irish girl, and one Irishman, whom they had brought from the United States to teach our people the process. That process we shall now proceed to explain; and for this purpose, we must ask the reader to accompany us in a glance through the works. We begin at the north side of the quadrangle, a large and spacious side of the building, consisting of five floors, which is entirely devoted to the manufacture of india-rubber shoes.

The first thing we observe here worthy of notice, is the enormous piles of raw material scattered in various heaps over the basement floor, some of it in flat cakes, some of it in the form of round bullets about the size of a man's head; hence, in the language of the trade, called negrohead, to which part of the native African it bears, we must say, an extraordinary resemblance. The commercial supply of this material, we were informed, is derived, in the order of its importance and intrinsic value, from the Brazils, from Central America, from the East Indies, and, lastly, from Africa. The South American rubber imported from Para, the great entrepôt of our Brazilian commerce, is worth about 1s. 6d. per pound; the East Indian, from Singapore, about 1s. per pound; while the African, which is very inferior in point of quality, is only worth about 3d. per pound. As to the consumption, it has been computed that, for a period of twenty years previous to 1856, there were exported from South America to England about twelve million pounds; but the exports from the same quarter to the United States during the same period amounted to twenty-two million pounds. The United States therefore, appear to consume nearly twice as much of the material as we do in England—we may almost say in the whole of Europe.

The first process of the manufacture is to convert this raw india-rubber into sheets. For this purpose, it is first of all crushed through ponderous iron rollers, which soon make flat enough work of the negroheads. It is then cut into small pieces. These pieces are thrown into an iron vat of hot water, which has the effect of softening and cleansing them at the same time. The india-rubber is now subjected to a curious process of grinding through heated iron cylinders, which convert it into a soft plastic mass, well fitted to assimilate with the necessary ingredients which produce the chemical metamorphosis. After being triturated in this way for some time, it is finally rolled into a smooth sheet through a congeries of double rollers made of iron, very highly polished and very hot. This sheet, which comes forth in the most regular form imaginable, is passed on endless bands to the floor above, where it is cut into proper lengths, and stored upon layers of calico. This vulcanised sheet india-rubber constitutes the material for the uppers of the shoes.

The next step is to fabricate the inside lining. This consists merely of cotton cloth of different degrees of texture, which is coated with the viscid preparation of india-rubber while passing through the hot rollers in the same manner as the sheets. This waterproof cloth is used, coated on one side only, for insoles and inside lining, but is coated on both sides for the purpose of packing or welting, or whatever the narrow stripes are called which cover the seams.

The third process is to stamp out the sole. For this purpose the material goes through a similar arrangement of rollers; but the surfaces, in this case, in place of being smooth and polished, have deep indentations cut into them, corresponding with the height of the heel, and the thickness of the sole—a species of circular die, in point of fact. These rollers are also reticulated on the outer surface, in order to produce the little facets we observe on the sole of the shoe; and, in addition to this, they are usually stamped with a matrix of the manufacturer's name.

Such is the preparation of the materials for the shoe. We must now go up stairs and see those materials put together. In order to do this, we get into a lifting machine which traverses the whole height of the building, and pass in succession, first the room devoted to packing and warehouse business, and second, the room where the sheets are cut into the proper shapes. The soles, uppers, insoles, inside lining, all pass through the hands of certain artisans, who correspond to the cutter or clicquer of the orthodox shoe-trade. Our conductor told us, while ascending in the lift, that hitherto the manufacture had been conducted by men whose wages ranged from fifteen to twenty-five shillings per week; but, in all subsequent stages, they made large use of female labour, both from its superior cheapness and its superior taste. Just at this point we reached the fourth floor of the building; the signal was given—the lift stopped, and we were ushered into the making department.

Here we found ourselves surrounded by a multitude of very nice-looking girls, most of them tastefully dressed, and all of them particularly clean and tidy. The reader can suppose a room—equal in area to the largest class of ball-rooms—beautifully clean and well-lighted, and in this room a double row of white deal tables, with four of our female shoemakers comfortably seated at each, and he has thus got the outline at least of our picture. We should like to devote some time to fill in the groups of figures and add a little colouring, but it would be out of place here. As to the wages of the girls, we may state that, after undergoing a nominal apprenticeship of three months, they are paid for what they can earn, which ranges from nine to twelve shillings per week.

One of these young ladies—who, by the way, came from the States—was now selected to show us the whole process of making a shoe. So far as we could observe at the time, she pursued the following order.

1. She took up a last.
2. Which she wrapped round with a piece of inside lining.
3. She then stuck on the insole.
4. And overlaid all the seams with narrow stripes, to make them strong.
5. The quarter, or heel-stepping, was now added.
6. And then the bottoms were filled in.
7. The upper was now laid over this.
8. And, lastly, the sole was stuck on.

The shoe was now finished, and, in almost as little time as it has taken us to write, the raw material transformed into the article of wearing apparel. We never saw or heard of anything like it. The explanation, however, is very simple: there is no sewing or stitching needed. The tools employed resemble bookbinders' tools more than those of the shoemaker. Such is the adhesive nature of the substance, that whenever two surfaces are brought together, they unite as firmly as if they had never been separated. The only thing requisite after this is to give them a coat of varnish, and that is effected in a manner equally curious and expeditious. A platform is brought by the lifting machine up to the railway which intersects the floor, and on this platform are stuck some 300 pairs of the shoes, by means of spikes passing into the last. The whole thing is now rolled into the varnishing apartment, where each shoe is coated with a particular kind of resinous varnish; and then it is thrust into an oven, where it remains until its exterior is thoroughly dried.

To give an illustration of the magical celerity with which those india-rubber shoes are produced, we may state that the sheets are cut up one day, the shoes are made the next, and these are packed ready for the market on the next again. The North British Rubber Company turn out regularly in this manner about 4000 pairs every day.

The consumption of this article is now very great. In England, Ireland, Scotland, and the continent, particularly in Germany, the demand is growing with unheard of rapidity: and the reason, we think, is obvious. The thing is at once a necessary and a luxury. A lady may wear her goloshes on a wet day, at an evening party, or a concert, without considering them vulgar and common because the dairyman's daughter over the way goes about the cowshed, and marches across the yard with a pair of precisely the same things protecting her feet. There is no mistake as to their beneficial qualities. But, of course, there is a time for everything. It will not do to wear india-rubber goloshes, or waterproof clothing of any description, constantly under all circumstances. What is good for keeping out wet, is also good for keeping fit in; or, in other words, by a constant use of this article of dress, we run the risk of checking the respiratory organs, which is very hurtful. We may mention on this point, however, that the girls in the works who wear the shoes constantly, find no ill effects resulting from this cause.

There are a number of other curious things to be seen at the Castle Mills. For example, the machine for making lasts is a really wonderful piece of mechanism. The steam-engine itself, of one hundred horse-power, is well worth examination; and, indeed, the machinery through the works generally is of a very high order, most of it we believe, of American origin. We cannot enter at present on the other branches of the manufactory — the machinery bands, tubes, springs, and such things; but we may remark, in conclusion, that the indiarubber manufacture seems to have become established in Scotland, and we wish it all success. We have no jealousy at all that it has been done by American capital and skill—quite the reverse. This circumstance, indeed, will suggest the important reflection, that, after all, the spirit of commerce is the true bond between civilised nations, the best agent for improving the condition of the people, and the only legitimate source of national wealth and prosperity.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LAND SALES.

On THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

HUME (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Howlong. Town of Howlong. Lot 1, 14 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lot 2, 21 acres 1 rood 33 perches; lots 3 to 12, 19 acres 35 perches each; lots 13 and 14, 17 acres 3 roods 20 perches each. Upset price, £2 per acre.

DENISON (Special Country Lots).—Parish of Mulwala. At Mulwala: Lot 15, 56 acres; lots 16 to 27, 20 acres each; lots 28 to 31, 21 acres 2 roods each; lot 32, 17 acres; lots 33 to 36, 20 acres each. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ARMIDALE.

VERNON (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Walcha. Town of Walcha: Lot 1, 1 acre 6 perches; lot 2, 1 acre. Near Walcha Lot 3, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 21 acres 2 roods; lot 5, 20 acres lot 6, 14 acres; lot 7, 20 acres. Town of Walcha: Lot 8, 3 acres Upset price, £2, £3, and £4 per acre.

INGLIS (Suburban Lot).—Parish of Bendemere. Town of Bendemere. Lot 9, 5 acres. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

VERNON (Town Lot).—Parish of Walcha. Town of Walcha: Lot 10, 2 roods 13 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

INGLIS (Town Lots).—Parish of Bendemere. Town of Bendemere: Lots 11 to 26, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

SANDON (Town Lot).—Parish of Armidale. Town of Armidale: Lot 37, 2 roods. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BINNALONG.

HARDEN (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Cunningar. Within the reserve at Cunningar: Lots 1 to 15, 30 acres 6 perches each. Village of Cunningar: Lot 16, 10 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lots 17 to 26, 10 acres 3 roods each; lots 27 to 34, 5 acres 1 rood 20 perches each. Upset price, £1 and £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, NUNDLE.

PARRY (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Nundle. Town of Nundle: Lot 1, 3 acres 3 roods 28 perches; lots 2 and 3, 2 acres 3 roods each; lot 4, 3 acres 1 rood 1 perch. Upset price, £3 per acre.

PARRY (Town Lots.)—Parish of Nundle. Town of Nundle. Lots 5 to 21, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Henry O'Reilly, left Moreton Bay January 5. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. D. Coutts, Master and Miss Coutts, Miss Roberts, Messrs. Black, Morton, Raper, Winks, Sutherland, and 7 in the steerage.

January 8.—William 4th (s.), 106 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Merimbula and Broulee the 6th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Boucher, Pears, Kirkwood, Smyth, and 13 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

January 7.—Grafton (s.), 210 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River. Passengers—Messrs. Smith and Ryan, 10 in the steerage. Kirchner and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.—Bangalore, for Singapore.
January 7.—Sybil, for Auckland.
January 7.—Jane, for Adelaide, via Richmond River.
January 7.—Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Snapdragon, for Terra del Fuego; Antonio Petronella, for Batavia; Creole, for Hobart Town via Newcastle; Planet, for Port Cooper; William, for Port Macquarie; Monarch, for Melbourne; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCE.

January 7.—Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Marr, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Claricott, Mr. and Mrs. Hopworth, and 2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 7.—Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 6 calves, 50 pigs, 17 cases eggs, 8 coops poultry, 20 bags onions, 97 trusses hay, 9 horses, 79 bales wool, 7 hides, 1 cask tallow, 3 bundles skins, 12 bags potatoes, 150 sheep, 16 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 7.—Herculean, Prince Patrick, Shamrock, and Alexander and John, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.

January 7.—Monarch, for Melbourne: 100 boxes tea, 15 stoves, 30 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers; 15 hogsheads treacle, 40 tons 3640 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 150 casks beer, 20 logs cedar, 1669 bags oats, E. M. Sayers; 290 cases oilmen's stores, Bensusan and Co.; 41 packages iron, 2 casks gas fittings, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 boats, Lane and Co.; 32 drays, 1350 spokes, 4 dray shafts, 103 pairs stocks, E. Walton.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Batavia.—By the Antonio Petronella, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Wellington.—By the Burnett, this evening, at 6.
For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this evening, at 5·30.
For Otago and Port Cooper.—By the Swan, this evening, at 6.
For Navigators Islands.—By the Dart, on Saturday, at noon.
For Auckland.—By the Gertrude, on Saturday, at noon.
For Melbourne.—By the London (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.
For London.—By La Hogue, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE COLUMBIAN.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal mail Company's steamer Columbian, will be made up at this office on MONDAY, the 11th, at 9 a.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage; as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 4th January, 1858.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, January 7: London (s.), 504 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne; Turbert Castle, barque, 187 tons, Captain Morrison, for Melbourne.

The cargo of the William 4th consists of 76 bales wool, 129 hides, 47 bags wheat, 162 cheeses, 1 horse, 4 coops poultry, and sundries.

The Boomerang had head winds, and thick hazy weather all the passage. The schooners W. B. Dean, Duke of Wellington, and Don Juan, were all at Brisbane when the Boomerang left. The Boomerang's cargo consists of 121 bales wool, 48 casks tallow, 295 ox hides, 8 cases and 2 casks merchandise and sundries.

The cargo of the Grafton consists of 156 bales wool, 12 casks tallow, 192 hides, 6 bundles of skins, and sundries. Nothing seen on the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.—Emily Jane, schooner, 146 tons, Captain Copplestone, from Sydney.

January 6.—Harriet Hope, brig, 250 tons, Captain Spain, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—Perseverance, schooner, Captain Mearns, for New Caledonia, with 43 tons of coal, 160 sheep, and sundry supplies.

January 7.—H. M. Warfield, barque, Captain Campbell, for Sydney, with 212 tons of coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

January 6.—Minerva, Adolphus, Margaret, Brothers.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Duke of Wellington, from Sydney.

January 1.—W. B. Dean, from Launceston; Don Juan, from Sydney.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER SARAH SANDS.

To the account of this disaster in the *Herald* of yesterday, we are enabled to add some additional particulars from a later issue of the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, which says:—

Further information has now reached us of what took place on board this vessel, which is of interest, not only to all directly concerned, but to the public generally. In the first place we hasten to rectify an error which is contained in our last number. It is there stated that the crew of the vessel disgracefully left the ship, and got into the boats without leave. We should have said part of the crew, as we find on reference to the notes of the Hospital Sergeant Manion, that this is the expression he uses, and we find it is confirmed by other persons on board, who inform us that part of the crew took an active part in getting the fire under during the whole time it was burning. Those sailors who got into the boats without orders did not return until the fire was extinguished.

The conduct of Captain Castles is spoken of in the highest terms by every one whom we have consulted; from the beginning to the end of the fire, he preserved great presence of mind and calmness, and gave his orders with decision and judgment. The officers of the ship were all at their posts doing their duty with readiness. We have heard special mention made of Mr. Walsh, first officer; Mr. Tickle, second officer; Mr. Fraser, chief engineer; and Mr. M'Long, midshipman, for the good services they rendered.

The carpenter also made himself very useful. The chief engineer directed the efforts made to prevent the fire from communicating beyond the separation, and was well seconded by his staff.

There were one hundred and twenty-eight barrels of gunpowder on board, in the after part of the vessel, just where the fire broke out. We are sorry we cannot mention the names of the brave fellows who succeeded in throwing all this powder overboard, with the exception of one barrel and a certain quantity in canisters for the use of the ship in case of need. It was the explosion of this barrel which caused such consternation; we therefore shudder to think of the consequences of an explosion of all that was originally on board. The vessel and all in her would have been blown to atoms!

The colours of the 54th Regiment were only saved after great difficulty. Lieutenants Crowyn and Hughes were the first to endeavour to rescue them from the place where they were stowed away. Their efforts were not crowned with success. A second attempt was then made by a quartermaster of the vessel named Richmond, and a private of the 54th named William Wiles; after some time they succeeded, but Richmond was insensible on two occasions, and was restored by the surgeon on board.

It is probable that there are many names that deserve to be mentioned for their conduct and exertions during this terrible accident that we have omitted, but it is no fault of ours. In such cases we have but one wish—it is to render justice to all by sparing neither praise nor blame where it is due.

The following is the statement of Captain Castles, commander of the Sarah Sands, which has been obligingly communicated to us:—

"At about 3.45 p.m., I discovered a very strong smell of fire arising from the after orlop deck, and, upon going below into the hold, found it to be on fire, and immense volumes of smoke arising from it. I immediately ordered the engines to be stopped, all sail taken in, and the ship brought to the wind. Some hands were at the same time getting fire hoses passed below. I then requested Colonel Moffat to have all the ammunition thrown overboard, and succeeded in clearing the starboard magazine; by this time the whole of the after part of the ship was so much enveloped in smoke that it was scarcely possible to stand, but volunteers came aft and attempted to clear the port magazine, which they succeeded in doing, with the exception (as we suppose) of one barrel; several of the men were dragged up senseless from below whilst thus engaged; in the meantime, I ordered all boats to be lowered, placing the ladies in the port lifeboat, under the charge of Mr. Verry, third officer, giving him orders to keep clear of the ship until recalled.

"Mr. Welch, chief officer, was forward hoisting out the cutter and long boat which was done without accident. I then commenced constructing rafts, of which I launched two overboard and safely moored them alongside, keeping a third across the deck, forward, in readiness. At about 8.30 p.m., flames burst through the upper deck and shortly after the mizen rigging took fire. I was then afraid of the ship paying off, but fortunately the after braces were burnt through, and the main yard swung round. About 9 a.m., a fearful explosion took place in the port magazine; by this time the ship was one body of flame from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major Brett (in command of the troops) forward and told him my opinion, requesting him to endeavour to keep order amongst the troops till the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire.

"No person can describe the manner in which the men worked to keep the fire back, one party were below keeping the bulkhead cool, several men of which were dragged up senseless and fresh volunteers took their places, but some were soon in the same state. About 10 p.m. the maintopsail yard took fire. Mr. Welch, one quarter-master, and four or five soldiers went aloft with wet blankets, and succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back inch by inch until daylight, when we had completely got it under; the ship now appeared in a frightful plight, merely the shell remaining, the port quarter being blown out by the explosion, 15 feet of water in the hole, and the ship rolling heavily and taking in large quantities of water abaft. As soon as the smoke was partially cleared away, I got spare sails and blankets aft to stop the leak, passing two hawsers round the stern, and setting them up. The troops were employed baling and pumping, the ship rolling heavily. The tanks also were rolling from side to side in the hold. About ten a.m. the ladies joined the ship. I then ordered all boats alongside, but found the sea too heavy for them to remain there. The gig, however, had been abandoned during the night, and the crew, under Mr. Wood, fourth officer, got into another of the boats. The troops were employed the remainder of the day baling and pumping, and the crew securing the stern. All hands employed during the night baling and pumping, the boats were secured fore and aft, but several received damage. At daylight on the 13th, the crew were employed in hoisting the boats; the crew were working manfully in baling and pumping. Lat. at noon 13·12 south. At five p.m., set foresail and fore topsail, cut away the rafts, and bore for the Mauritius.

On Thursday, the 19th, sighted the island of Rodrigues, and arrived at Mauritius on Monday, the 23rd.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—There seems to be a great desire among our merchants that in case of the non-arrival in Sydney of the Simla prior to the 10th instant, that the Columbian should be detained for a few days to afford them an opportunity to reply to the October and November mails.

In order to prevent unnecessary delay to the homeward mail, I would suggest that she should be despatched hence on her proper date of sailing, and should the Simla arrive at Melbourne prior to her sailing thence, to remain there until a return supplementary mail could be received from here with replies to the Simla's correspondence, but in case of her not arriving there by such time (which would most likely be caused by another break-down, leaving an uncertainty when she would arrive) to proceed as usual, thereby saving a delay in the homeward mail for no advantage.

Should you deem this worthy of insertion in your valuable columns,

You will oblige, Sir,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, January 6.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Will you kindly say what I am to do in a prospective difficulty, which, should it arise, affects my conscience. I am a Christian man, and observe the Lord's Day. But I am also a mercantile clerk, and have a family to support. The Simla is due at midnight on Saturday, the 9th instant, eight hours after the mail for registered letters by the Columbian is closed; and that mail is finally to close at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. I suppose, therefore, if letters are delivered on the Sunday morning, that all persons in my position will be required to attend their offices, and work hard all the day and night so as to answer letters by the return mail the following morning. Now my employer is in a fix as well as myself. I cannot blame him, for he will argue that it is a work of necessity, and would avoid the desecration if he could. Who, then, is to blame? The Australian and European Company is a failure. Ought not the Government to interfere, and put a stop to the contract?

A MERCHANT'S CLERK.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
8	Friday	5 4	7 11	1 41	2 11

Moon.—New, 15th instant, at 3 h. 37 m. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Mail p.m.	Goods
Miles	Leave—						
0	Sydney	6·30	10·0	1·30	4·25	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	10·6	1·36	4·31	5·51	
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·56	
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18	1·48	4·43	6·3	
6½	Burwood	6·53	10·23	1·53	4·48	6·8	
7½	Homebush	6·58	10·28	1·58	4·53	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·33	
17½	Fairfield	7·31	11·1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12	2·42	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail a.m.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Goods
Miles	Leave—						
0	Liverpool	6·30	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m.
4½	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	
8½	Parramatta	7·1	8·46	12·1	4·1	6·16	
14½	Homebush	7·15	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·30	
15½	Burwood	7·18	9·3	12·18	4·18	6·33	
17	Ashfield	7·23	9·8	12·23	4·23	6·38	
18½	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30	4·30	6·45	
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42	4·42	6·57	

*** In addition to the above there is a special Meat Train leaves Liverpool at 3·30 a.m. The sale of meat at the station in Sydney takes place at 5 a.m.

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	p.m.
Miles	Leave—				
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	3·0
7½	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5·4	9·39	5·4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

The least satisfactory feature of the present appeal to the country is that it is likely to be undecisive. The new House will meet in total ignorance of the policy of the Ministers in its bearing on practical legislation. The addresses and promises of the different candidates are not less vague, and when they descend to particulars they display far more smartness of invention than accuracy of information and consistency of opinion.

Those candidates who evidently intend to pledge themselves to every popular wish are bothered to know which is the stronger side. When, however, we recollect that the subjects on which a new Assembly will have to deal embrace the most difficult, complicated, and often stubborn points of politics, we cannot be astonished at this bubble and contradiction.

In this confusion of political theories, the best course the electors can pursue is to choose men of known intelligence—of stake in the country, whether material or social, and to leave their discretion tolerably unfettered in matters of detail. In the Land Question there are great principles: these ought to be clearly enunciated; beyond them no candidate can promise with safety.

Our leading principles are as follows. The public faith with lessees of Crown lands should be kept inviolate. No advantages which might occur from its forfeiture would compensate for the dishonour it would bring.

The squatter should enjoy his grass rights at a rental fixed, not by the arbitrary will of the Legislature, or even of a Ministry, but upon a fair valuation of his run; and upon the payment of this sum he should never be disturbed but for the settlement of the country.

All public land is the property of the State—in trust for the benefit of the nation at large. Thus those who buy it should pay a fair price for it, and the price paid should be a part in the settlement of the colony.

We totally deny the right of individuals as against, or separate from, the right of the State to keep possession of Crown lands; but we hold that the pastoral lessee has just as good claim to be treated as sole proprietor in virtue of his occupation, as any other class of squatters; that is, he has none at all.

It is the interest of the colony that every real obstruction to the sale of Crown lands consistent with civilisation, should be removed—whether they are created by law or are occasioned by its administrators.

Such are the general principles on which, it appears to us, the land question may be discussed. They will admit all the reforms which experience may show to be needful.

If in the next Parliament the particular changes which have a popular prestige should be shown to be desirable or practicable, we cannot see any private interests which are distinctly opposed to them. Those who object to abolish auction think auction necessary to prevent clandestine preferences; those who are opposed to deferred payments believe that they would entail collision and disorder; those who condemn occupation without survey fancy that such a system will produce much inconvenience and expense. But it would be difficult to discover where any of these alterations in the sale and management of Crown lands materially affect the interests of any class in the community. If, then, any of them are found to be desirable, on full discussion, they will be doubtless adopted. Hitherto there has been no strong party in their favour; one candidate is for one; a second for another of these alleged improvements: very few for them all.

The new Parliament will exhibit more decidedly the variety of opinions on this great question than the last, but there are, notwithstanding, some points which may be considered settled. We do not believe the Assembly will furnish half-a-dozen advocates for the five shillings clause. We question if any will set up a right to inflict on the squatters taxation to relieve the public wants, and that without reference to the real value of the advantages they enjoy, which are as various as their private fortunes. There are fewer who would claim for squatters an exemption from fair rental. It would greatly facilitate the settlement of the land question were it dealt with under several bills; one for the administration of the Crown Lands, constituting a public steward, and making him a salesman for the State; another bill might prescribe how, in what quantities, upon what terms, and where the land should be sold. Having settled this point the course would be clear for a third bill, which might fix the various details connected with pastoral occupation. There might be some chance of getting a bill passed if its range were limited. Except in some such form we scarcely think any measure will ever get through the Legislature. Thus the people—like the donkey between the two bundles of hay—fixed by counter attractions of equal force until he was starved to death—will have so many excellent schemes that they will never be able to choose between them.

In legislation, as in business, every change not clearly for the better is to be received with great suspicion and distrust. When we see the kind of persons who give decisive opinions on this most difficult question; how men who have never been ten miles from Sydney, who probably got their theory of land in some close thoroughfare of an English city, pronounce without the smallest hesitation, or patience of opposition, in favour of total revolution, it is time to pause. It is not such guides who can safely conduct us through the labyrinths of this question. We, who have seen at least a half-dozen schemes in vogue, are not likely to be enthusiastic in favour of any novelty. One thing we do know, that the scheme it is proposed to abolish has yielded a fund which has brought to this colony more than a hundred thousand people, and that under it there has been an alienation of Crown lands which, considering the population, will bear comparison with any other country.

Our neighbours in South Australia have been celebrating by public holidays and festivities, what they are pleased to term the attainment by the colony of its majority. The youngest member of the Australian group is just twenty-one years old. It was on the 28th of December, 1836, that Governor Hindmarsh landed on the shores of Holdfast Bay, and in the presence of the first little band of adventurers read the royal commission and proclaimed the colony. Of the few who were present on that occasion, some survive, and are still resident in the land that they found a wilderness. These, together with the present Governor and a numerous company of later colonists, have re-assembled near the gum tree, under the shadow of which Captain Hindmarsh first declared South Australia to be an independent British province, in order to commemorate with appropriate rejoicings that the colony then started has successfully passed the period of its juvenility, has "come of age," and attained to the dignity and strength of manhood.

We can afford to congratulate our neighbours on their present prosperity, and we can do so with the more freedom, because it must be confessed that twenty years ago the establishment of South Australia was looked on in Sydney with an evil eye. At that time New South Wales was a convict colony, and the existence of a free settlement so close at hand would, it was feared, present an attraction that would be injurious to the prosperity of the older province. Time has proved that all such fears were groundless. The younger colony has never injured the old one, but on the contrary has added to its prosperity. It has offered a market for its cattle and sheep, for its coals and its timber, and of late years has repaid the obligation by shipments of flour.

South Australia was founded to work out a theory, which, under the actual circumstances in which it was put into operation, proved a failure—at least at starting. But the colony, having touched the lowest point of depression, and having been saved from positive bankruptcy by the interposition of the British Parliament, opportunity was given for the development of its resources; it began steadily to emerge from its depressed condition, and may now fairly claim to be considered a decided success.

The work of colonisation was inverted at its commencement. Settlers came out without any very definite aim, except that they were to colonise, and found on their arrival nothing particular to do. There was a large staff of officials to maintain before there was any corresponding revenue. There were imports of consumable commodities, and no exports. Land speculation was rife before the basis of value had been given to land by the practical proof of its productiveness. Immigrants were imported before occupations for them had been opened up. To keep them in the colony, the Governor employed them on public works, which though of some utility, were extravagantly costly in consequence of the high rate of wages, and in no way facilitated the production of wealth. A heavy debt was contracted, and when the British Government refused to pay it, the fictitious prosperity of the colony suddenly collapsed. There being no more work at high wages, the labouring classes emigrated to the other colonies in large numbers. The settlers who clung to the soil passed through a long and dreary interval. The utmost that they could do was to hold on. At length a more legitimate prosperity dawned. Some enterprising stockholders in New South Wales followed by land the same route that Sturt had previously followed by water, and descending the valley of the Murray, appeared with their flocks and herds on the plains of Adelaide. Others followed their example, and soon the young colony rejoiced in an export of wool and hides. The occupation of the country by sheep-farmers led indirectly to the discovery of mineral treasures, and a fresh impulse was then given to the prosperity of the province by the production of copper and lead.

South Australia was always intended to be an agricultural country. Some of the earliest settlers paid for their land in London, and brought their ploughs out with them. Yet farming was anything but prosperous at the outset. Those who went on the land, after sinking their capital in fencing, clearing, and ploughing, found that though they paid twenty shillings a bushel for their seed wheat, their harvests were unsaleable for more than half-a-crown a bushel. The little market was quickly overstocked. Many were ruined, and gave up in disgust. Even for several years afterwards, farming as an independent business yielded but a scanty income. The smaller freeholders eked out a livelihood by going on to the roads with their teams in the summer time, and so adding to the small profits of their crops the wages received for carting ores from the mines to the port. Agriculture has been a more profitable occupation since the discovery of gold. That discovery threatened for a time to bring a second ruin on South Australia, for the adult male population went away to Mount Alexander in a mass. But the truants went back again, or at least most of them did, and with more money in their pockets than they had ever had the pleasure of jingling before. The Government exerted itself at this critical juncture to bring plenty of arable land into the market, and many lucky diggers were thus tempted to settle on the soil. The high price of wheat for two or three successive years made the investment in agriculture highly remunerative. The profits were far greater than the average gains of gold-digging. The prosperous settlers added to their freeholds by the purchase of adjoining sections, and extended yearly their agricultural operations.

The sudden extension which has thus been given to tillage would seem very nearly to have reached its limit for the present. Victoria, which had been altogether out-distanced in the race, is slowly but surely fetching up lost ground. Every year it is growing more corn, and becoming more independent of foreign supplies. And the South Australians are already beginning to ask wistfully what they are to do with their surplus flour when Victoria no longer wants it. No very grave fears need be entertained at present, for we imagine that several years must elapse before they find the colonial market quite closed against them. But undoubtedly there is not the same inducement now to the extension of their agricultural operations that there was a few years ago, either as respects the price of the produce or the certainty of sale. It is significant of the state of feeling in the colony itself, that the inhabitants are paying increased attention to other occupations. They have made desperate efforts to find gold, but hitherto without success. The search for coal has been equally unrewarded. But other minerals are known to exist in abundance. New mines of copper ore are being opened, and abandoned workings are being resumed. The prospects of wine making and distillation, of the cultivation of the sorghum and cotton, are being keenly discussed, while the Government is spending money freely in order to explore the northern parts of the colony, and find additional scope for the extension of pastoral pursuits. An energetic people will not fail to find fresh outlets for their industry, when one outlet may be closed. Whatever variations may take place in the relative importance of the various productive interests, the colony as a whole will doubtless continue to progress, and its course for the next twenty-one years will not belie the promises of its youth.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Nott, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ray, Mr. M'Arthur, and Mr. A. Fairfax.

Seventeen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and received sentences of from 10s. to 40s. penalty, or imprisonment varying from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Three persons found guilty of having made use of obscene language, and two others for insulting language, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days; one, for profane language, ordered to pay £5, or to be imprisoned three months.

John Lynch was on Monday brought before the Bench by constable Clifford, who deposed that, in consequence of information received, he on Saturday proceeded to the Huntsman public-house, Parramatta-street, where he found prisoner, and received him into custody from Malachi Hardiman, for having, in the year 1855, feloniously uttered to him the cheque produced, drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, by "Robert Camble," in favour of John Lynch, for £21 10s., and dated February 24, 1855; prisoner said nothing to the charge. Malachi Hardiman deposed that on a Saturday evening in March or April, 1855, prisoner came to him with the cheque produced, and asked witness to change it, as he was £8 or £10 deficient of money to pay his men's wages; had not sufficient money to cash the cheque, but let him have £10; he left the cheque, and was to return on Monday for the remainder of the sum; witness sent the cheque on Monday to the Bank, but did not get the money, and did not see prisoner again until Saturday last, when he gave him into custody; he said he would pay the money, and begged that he might not be given into custody; gave the cheque in question to Inspector Singleton on the same day that he discovered its spurious character, and had not seen it since until now. Mr. Robert Campbell deposed that the cheque in question is a forgery if intended to represent one drawn by him; he had no private account at the Bank of New South Wales at that date. John Thomas Solomon, of Hunter-street, publican, deposed that nearly three years ago the prisoner was working (as a stonemason) near his house and run up a weekly score for drink; on one Saturday evening he came with a cheque (produced) for £27 10s., which he said was drawn by Mr. Robert Campbell, the member of Council, and wanted cash for it; had not enough, but let him have £7, and told him that he might have the balance on Monday; soon afterwards suspected the genuineness of the cheque, made inquiry, and from what he learnt gave the paper that same evening to Inspector Singleton, and had not since, until now, seen either it or prisoner. Mr. Campbell gave evidence that the cheque in question is a forgery. Daniel Tierney, of Pitt-street, publican, deposed that on the 24th February, 1855, prisoner asked him to cash a cheque (produced) purporting to be drawn on that date by Smith, Campbell, and Co., for payment of £16 10s. in his (Lynch's) favour; he said he received it from one of the firm, for whom he was building a house at Balmain; he had two others at the same time; believing his story, let him have £10 until Monday, when he was to call and settle an open account; on Monday took the cheque to the bank, and in consequence of what was there told him took the cheque at once to Inspector Singleton; next saw the prisoner in the station-house to-day (Wednesday). James Cameron, clerk in the house of Smith, Campbell, and Co., and acquainted with the handwriting of the members of the firm, deposed that the cheque produced is a forgery. Patrick O'Heir, of Camperdown, publican, deposed that on last Saturday evening prisoner came to him with a cheque, which he said he had just received from his employer, Mr. Henry Jeffreys, of Ashfield, for the sum of £10; as it was then after bank hours, and he wanted some money and some grog, let him have £3 in money, five bottles of rum, and one bottle of gin; he was to call for the balance on Monday, but he did not. Daniel M'Alpine, ledger-keeper in the Bank of New South Wales, deposed that no person of the name of Henry Jeffrey had an account in that bank. The prisoner offered no defence, and was committed to take his trial on each of the four charges.

George E. Macrea was brought before the Bench by Inspector Brown, for having neglected to comply with an order of Court for the weekly payment of 20s. for the support of his deserted wife and three children, and, not being prepared to pay up the amount due, was committed to gaol until payment be made.

Edward Price was summarily convicted of stealing a package of tea and some cordage, the property of his employer, Mr. Caldwell, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months. This man has not long completed a period of twelve months' imprisonment for a rather extensive robbery committed upon a former employer.

William Connor, a young butcher, was charged by Mr. Keck, of the George-street Markets, with having assaulted by throwing a piece of meat at an old man in the market (a practice, we may mention by the way, which has been frequently complained of, and in which some of the butchers' and poulterers' apprentices so freely indulge, that it is scarcely proper for unattended children or females or aged persons, to avail themselves of the shady walk which the market affords). The defendant did not deny throwing the lump of flesh out of his master's stall, but alleged that he did not intend it to strike any one. To pay 5s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Catherine Stafford was summarily convicted of stealing from the shop of Samuel Potter of George-street South, draper, two pair of trousers, of the value of 16s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months.

We are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sale of damaged deals, at 10 o'clock prompt, at the Circular Wharf; quarter past 10 o'clock, furniture, at the Bank Auction Rooms, which will be left at 11 o'clock for tobacco, at Pollard's Store.—Adv.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. G. Elliott, and Mr. A. Bonar.

George Hisser, of Harrington-street, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of James Oxholm, who deposed that last Friday night defendant had knocked him down, kicked him, and beaten him with his fists, cutting his eye, arm, and neck. Evidence for the defence was brought to show that complainant, having quarrelled with defendant, applied abusive and provoking epithets, which incited him to a slight breach of the peace. The Bench, considering that defendant had been to a great extent provoked to an assault by complainant, fined him 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs of Court.

John Burke was summoned by Eleanor Ambrose, who complained that he had assaulted her. From the evidence of complainant it appeared that the parties were neighbours, and a dispute had arisen in consequence of her child having knocked at defendant's door; he having called at her house, told her she kept a bawdy-house, and threatened to knock her brains out and poleaxe her; she thereupon took up a jug of water, and threw it at him, when he retaliated by throwing stones, which passed through her window, breaking a glass, the fragments of which fell upon her child; after this she went out and broke his windows, when he took hold of her violently by the throat. Fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs.

Joseph Allison was summoned by Edward Hancock and James Purcell, who respectively sought to recover £2 10s. wages due to them, as wages for their hired services as carpenters. Plaintiffs deposed that they had agreed to work for defendant at £3 a week, and had worked the first four days of last week, and on New Year's-day had taken holiday; but on going to work on Saturday they were dismissed at breakfast time, defendant refusing to pay them their wages. The Court ordered the payment of the amounts claimed, with 6s. 6d. costs of court.

Wilhelm Barof was charged by John Luedguest with having assaulted him by striking him with a slung shot, and otherwise ill-treating him. It appeared that both parties had been drinking together, and defendant stated that complainant took a cigar from his mouth. Fined £5 and costs.

DERWENT AND TAMAR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the directors and shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday, the 14th December, 1857, at their offices in Hobart Town, when the following balance-sheet was presented, and a dividend of 30s. per share declared.

The Derwent and Tamar Assurance Company.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To dividends paid this year	3,156	0	0
To balance on hand	77,849	15	5
	£81,005	15	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance last year	69,037	12	4
By profit to this date	11,968	3	1
	£81,005	15	5

(Signed) THOMAS HEWETT, Manager.
ALFRED GARRETT, Accountant.

1st November, 1857.

Profit and Loss.

Dr.					
To Marine Losses—					
Hobart Town	£4553 7 6				
Launceston	1879 1 2				
Victoria	6956 11 0				
Sydney	6267 15 2				
Adelaide	410 0 0				
		£20,066 14 10			
To Fire Losses		5083 14 9			
To charges—					
Hobart Town	2351 17 1				
Launceston	504 13 4				
Victoria	1423 4 0				
Sydney	1216 3 7				
Adelaide	184 12 8				
London	175 4 6				
		£5855 15 2			
To balance profit		11,968 3 1			
		£42,974 7 10			

Cr.		
By Marine Premiums—		
Hobart Town	11,054 0 5	
Launceston	1,894 2 1	
Victoria	11,060 13 9	
Sydney	9,092 9 2	
Adelaide	1,433 16 6	
		34,535 2 11
By fire premiums		6,207 13 5
By life ditto		126 10 5
By interest and discount		2,105 0 1
		£42,974 7 10

(Signed) THOMAS HEWETT, Manager.
ALFRED GARRETT, Accountant.

1st November, 1857.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Hats, Blinds, Lace, Flouncing, and Sundries.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Groceries, Teas, Sugars; at half-past 11 o'clock, Tea, Rice; at a quarter to 12 o'clock, Tea.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, at Pollard's Bonded Store, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware, Glassware, Parian Vases, Ornaments, Cabinetware.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON.—On the Premises, 226, Castlereagh-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Printing Presses, Types, &c.; at the residence of Robert Blake, Esq., at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cabinet Pianoforte, Books, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Phaeton, Dogcart, Harness, &c.

MR. J. P. STAFF.—At Mr. W. G. Lambert's, sen., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Omnibus, Break, and Sociables.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. Cutts', Homebush Inn, Parramatta Road, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Sale Yards, 41, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Cement, Plaster of Paris.

THE MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Slops, Drapery Goods, Panama and Manila Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, opposite the Police Office, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Harness, Saddles, &c.

MR. H. FLEETWOOD.—On the premises 96, Palmer-street North, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.—The Summary of colonial news, for transmission by the Columbian, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after 8 p.m. cannot be guaranteed. News agents are informed that they will be supplied to morrow at the early hour of 6 a.m.

The Corporation of Melbourne.—Never was any public body in such a fix for want of funds as is the Melbourne Corporation at the present moment. They literally have not a feather to fly with, and unless a second Gabrielli come to light, or the Government make up their minds to come forward with a liberal endowment, they must remain in a state of insolvency, a very considerable proportion of the revenue being absorbed by a most expensive staff of officers. Various modes have been suggested of getting out of the dilemma, and we hear that the one which has met with most favour is that the Corporation should shut up for twelve months, and during that period dispense with the staff of officers. The general opinion appears to be that such a course might be pursued without any injury to the public interests.—*Age.*

Berrima, 6th January.—A correspondent informs us that a very narrow escape was made the previous evening, by Mrs. Powell, of the post office. It appears she was under the verandah taking an airing, when a woman named Collins or Taylor, formerly landlady of the Crown Inn, walked up to her without speaking a word, and made a deadly thrust at Mrs. Powell with a knife, which most fortunately did but little damage, and that only to her dress. Immediately afterwards she turned round and walked into the Crown Inn, which is kept by her brother, and said that she had done it, meaning that she had stabbed Mrs. Powell, who, she said, had sold her to the devil. The unfortunate woman is labouring under *delirium tremens*, from excessive drinking, and is at present more fit for the lunatic asylum than to be at large. She was at once given in charge and lodged in gaol by the chief constable, where at present there are four others, half-lunatics.

Cumberland Agricultural Society.—Yesterday the Treasurer and Secretary of the society, Messrs. Macotta and W. H. Catlett, paid to those exhibitors in attendance, to whom were awarded prizes, the amount adjudged in each case. The attendance of visitors was very small, the exhibits for the most part having been removed off the ground the previous day. The greater portion of the machinery remained, however, till the last moment. The exertions of the gentlemen to whom were entrusted the carrying out of the details, were very successful; and several contributions were made to the funds of the society. It was expected that at the large attendance of gentlemen at the dinner held last night that the funds would be greatly augmented, and also, that measures would be taken for a second annual exhibition of a more extensive character next year. About fifty gentlemen, all interested in the success of agriculture, sat down to dinner, at Andrews' Railway Terminus Hotel.

To Boot and Shoe Makers.—Purkis and Lambert request the attention of the trade, and others, to their sale of boots and shoes, this day, without reserve, for cash.—Adv.

CITY ELECTION.

A meeting was held yesterday evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Haymarket, in connection with the candidature of Messrs. Cowper, Campbell, Wilshire, and Dalley. There was a numerous assemblage, about two thousand persons being present. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Stewart.

The Chairman having briefly opened the business of the evening, and requested an impartial hearing for the several speakers,

Mr. Cowper came forward, and was received with cheers mingled with hisses. He expressed a belief that, notwithstanding the few dissentient voices which he heard, he would be re-elected to Parliament by a triumphant majority. On the last occasion he was elected unanimously, and he would like to know what he had done since to forfeit their confidence? (A voice: "Plenty." Cheers and hisses.) It was said that he had brought in a Land Bill, and in doing so he did what no one who preceded him had the courage to do. (Cheers and outcries.) It was said that on a former occasion he ought to have dissolved the Assembly; but notwithstanding all that had been said on this point he thought the course his Ministry adopted was the proper one. As to the assertion that they ought to have introduced a bill for electoral reform, it should be borne in mind that the fate of the bill respecting the two-thirds clause was not known, and that until it was seen whether the Royal assent would be given to the measure, it would be inexpedient to introduce a bill for electoral reform. (Cheers and uproar.) To return to the Land Bill. He thought that while the former Ministry failed to bring in a Land Bill at all, his Ministry had brought forward a fair bill—so fair, indeed, that the squatters opposed it, because they knew that by reducing the price of land it would let in the light on these squattages, which consisted of four, five, six, and seven hundred thousand acres. The Land Bill was also opposed by a number of persons in Sydney who did not perceive its true operation—it was opposed in fact by those who did not understand it, and by those who understood it too well. (Cheers, groans, and uproar.) The Land Bill was thrown out partly by the big squatters and partly by those who were playing the game of the big squatters, although they thought they were not. (Cheers and groans.) Having lost this bill, they then brought in an Assessment Bill, which was defeated by those who defeated the former bill, and the result was that the waste lands were now occupied without any charge whatever until the Legislature passed a law to provide for imposing some rental. It was under these circumstances that the country was now called upon to elect the men whom they thought best fitted to govern the country. If they believed the members of the late Ministry and their supporters were deserving their confidence than they ought to support them. (Great uproar.) If, on the contrary, they were disposed to take Mr. Deas Thomson and Donaldson back again, then they would oppose the supporters of the late Government. (Uproar.) If they wished to have the services of those who were serving the country, while Mr. Thomson and others were enjoying their ease and dignity, then they would elect those who had stood by the late Government. Mr. Cowper retired amid a general outburst of cheers, groans, and various outcries.

Mr. Dalley then came forward, and was received with mingled cheers and groans. He said it was a characteristic of Britons all over the world to love a little opposition, and seeing that it was the constitutional privilege of those then assembled to howl, and of those who came forward as candidates to be howled at, he was prepared to meet with the demonstration which had greeted him. He had recently left the city resolved not to present himself for re-election, stung as he was with the injustice that had been done to him in the opposition which he received at the Prince of Wales Theatre—an injustice which was the greater, inasmuch as he was the only person who was found on a former occasion to become a candidate for Sydney, to save it from being represented by one who was unfit for the position of a representative of the city. (Uproar.) He would now refer to an unjustifiable remark which had been made by one of the candidates for the city—he referred to Mr. Fowler. (Cheers, groans, and various outcries.) That candidate said that he (Mr. Dalley) was dishonest. It was true that he had explained and apologised, but his explanation in no way mended the matter. He was the more aggrieved at Mr. Fowler's remark, because it was accompanied by a coarse Joe Millerism which was creditable neither to Mr. Fowler's taste or feeling. (Cheers, groans, and a voice "Cut the Bunch.") He would tell them he would not "Cut the Bunch." He would not cut the Bunch because he saw at the head of the Bunch, and among its members, men who did more for the good of the country, and sacrificed more in the cause of anti-transportation and other reforms than any other men in the community. (Cheers, groans, and uproar.) Now referring to the other candidates, he believed that Mr. Allen had one recommendation—namely, that he was thoroughly honest; but as to the other two, he believed that were it not for the purpose of party opposition, no one would ever have thought of either Mr. Fowler or Mr. Thornton but themselves. (Cheers and uproar.) The candidate then proceeded to defend the Land Bill, grounding his defence chiefly on the fact that the best land in the world could, as he said, be obtained in America at five shillings an acre. To reduce the price of land was a statesmanlike measure, and one without which the country could never compete with America as a field for immigration. As to the objection on the ground of monopoly, the Government were prepared to apply a remedy to this evil by bringing in a bill to impose a land tax. (Cheers and confusion.) They were not going into the Assemby now, however, to deal with the land question; on the contrary, he would warn the country that they were going in to deal with electoral reform. On this ground, it behoved the country to take care that the squatting class should not have a majority in the House. (Cheers, groans, and uproar.) The candidates then before the meeting sought to go into the Assembly on the broad principle of representation according to population. (Cheers.) The final cause of the dissolution of the Assembly was a bill which was absolutely necessary to meet the current expenses of the country, and in the majority on that occasion were men interested in the proposed measure to the extent of three, four, and five thousand pounds. Those men would never seek to carry the constituencies of the country by a cry of the land question; but he trusted the electors would not be led away from the real question on which the Assembly was dissolved. (Cheers and uproar.) In conclusion, he would remark that he appeared there that evening more in deference to the wishes of his friends than in compliance with his own feelings. (Cheers, uproar, and "Cut the Bunch.") In reply to the call to "Cut the Bunch," he would only say that he believed it would be a disgrace to this city and a calamity to the country if his friend Mr. Charles Cowper were not elected.

Mr. Campbell then came forward, and was received with cheers, mingled with slight disapprobation, and a cry of "The dirty Bunch." He said that, notwithstanding the opposition brought to bear against their late representatives, he thought the electors would do better to trust their tried friends than those of whom they had no experience. (Cheers, groans, and uproar.) If they had a Parliament composed chiefly of men opposed to the Cowper Ministry, the result would be an Electoral Bill, giving the squatting constituencies the advantage. Thus, this was the last appeal in which the popular constituencies would have the power of making or marring their own influence. (Great uproar.) When he said this, he did not say it for the purpose of aiding his own election. The result was in their hands, and whether he was elected or not he would enjoy the consciousness of having discharged his duty. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Wilshire was about to come forward, but was assailed by uproar, which was truly terrific. The cries of "Dirty Irish," "Tanner," "Stinking leather," and a hundred other exclamations lasted for some minutes, and were quite deafening.

Mr. Morison and one or two others then came forward, and spoke for some time, but amid the uproar scarcely a word was intelligible.

It was understood that Mr. Morison proposed, and Mr. Lennon seconded, a proposition to the effect, "That this meeting recognises the services in the cause of reform of Messrs. Cowper, Campbell, Wilshire, and Dalley, and pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to secure their re-election."

After a delay of about half an hour, during which the noise already described continued unabated, the proposition was put, when about one hundred hands were held up in its favour, and about double as many against.

Loud outcries were then raised for "White!" "White!" and another half-hour was spent in efforts on the part of the friends of the candidates to carry the individual named off the balcony, and on the part of others to put him forward so that he might address the meeting. During the struggle a rush was made into the house, and after considerable struggling, in which the tables, chairs, and other furniture, were upset, and some articles broken, "White" was carried on the shoulders of three or four of his adherents, and lifted up in front of the balcony, where he was greeted with loud huzzas from his numerous admirers below. A speech was now out of the question, however, and after some further time, during which the air was filled with indescribable

noises, the meeting, which was one of the most uproarious ever held in Sydney, dispersed by degrees.

MACQUARIE WARD.—An enthusiastic meeting of Mr. Frank Fowler's friends was held last evening, at the Emu Tavern, George and Bathurst streets. Captain Morris presided, and Mr. Fowler addressed an assemblage perhaps exceeding a thousand persons from an upper window. Referring to Responsible Government, he said it was proved a blessing where it was carried out in other countries, but it had been proved anything but a blessing here, owing to the hostility so unnaturally engendered among parties. Our public men had set their faces against each other, and instead of the House of Assembly being made the arena for the elaboration of statute law, it had been the arena in which petty personalities and small squabbles were indulged in; and unless the electors endeavoured to relieve themselves of this condition of things, Responsible Government must prove a curse rather than a blessing. In deciding upon the merits of a new candidate, it was necessary they should see him in a position of responsibility before deciding upon his qualifications, even as a representative. The four candidates representing the Bunch were so known, and he believed a great many, judging by this rule, would agree with him, that it would be impossible to have a worse set of men in power than the Bunch men. He believed Mr. Cowper had proved himself politically dishonest. (Loud cries of "no no," and "yes he has then.") He believed Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wilshire had proved themselves incapable, and he believed that his worthy young friend Mr. Dalley, in having pledged himself to stick to Mr. Cowper through thick and thin, had considerably damaged himself in the estimation of right minded men. (Cheers and disapprobation.) This being the case, he put it to the meeting, whether it was not high time to appoint new men. He believed no right minded man would reject him because a false cry had been raised against him, namely, that he was inexperienced. He thought he should be able to prove that he was not quite so inexperienced as he was taken to be. He had attentively watched the progress of Responsible Government in an Imperial arena, and he believed that if he was returned to the Legislative Assembly he would be enabled to do some amount of good for this glorious young empire. He begged to say he was not less honest than Mr Cowper; not less capable than Mr. Wilshire or Mr. Campbell; not less experienced, he believed, than Mr. Dalley; and not less poor, probably, than Mr. Parkes. He came forward on this ground—that he believed the Bunch to be an immoral, un-English, and inexpedient coalition. If, on the day of election he should be fortunate enough to poll 2,399 votes, whilst the Bunch polled 2,400, of course he would be a defeated candidate, and the four Bunchmen would be the successful ones, so that the 2400 would have found representatives and the 2399 no representative at all. It was for this reason that he regarded the coalition as highly immoral. The candidate proceeded to set forth his views upon the various questions more prominently engaging public attention at the present time. He would propose, in lieu of the existing staff in the department of the Surveyor-General, a board, constituted somewhat like the Poor Law Board, which worked so well in England. This board should consist of three or four able men, and should comprise a surveyor, a practical agriculturist, who should have the requisite skill as a geologist for determining the character of the different situations of territory, with a view to ascertaining their mineral qualities; and a first rate clerical officer should be elected by the public at large, just in the same way as they would elect an alderman for the city. He further expressed himself favourable to universal suffrage on legitimate conditions, to vote by ballot, and to the establishment of municipal institutions, which should be liberally endowed. He looked forward, too, to the development of an advanced system of progressive political reform. He did not think the Assembly would be able to carry on with less than 100 members. He wished to see the colonies uniting in one federation, and he believed this wise state of things would never be brought about unless newer and wiser blood were infused into the councils of the country. In reply to questions, he said he was in favour of an elective Upper House; and the circumstances of the colony did not at present permit the abandonment of State aid to religion, but he hoped the time would arrive when religionists would combine to get rid of State aid for themselves.

A resolution, affirming Mr. Fowler a fit and proper person to represent the constituency, was passed unanimously at the close, and was attended with three hearty cheers for Fowler, and groans for the Bunch.

MR. THORNTON IN BOURKE WARD.

A MEETING of the electors was held last evening at Clarke's Hotel, King-street, of the friends and supporters of Mr. George Thornton. About 150 persons attended, and Mr. Clarke was called to the chair. After the usual opening remarks, Mr. Thornton, who was evidently labouring under severe indisposition, addressed the meeting, and was most cordially received. Some questions were addressed to the candidate, which were answered satisfactorily, and the motion of Mr. Kearney, seconded by Mr. H. Watt, "That Mr. G. Thornton is a fit and proper person to represent the City of Sydney," was carried by acclamation. A ward committee was appointed.

HAMLETS ELECTION.

A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. R. R. Tooth was held last evening at the Foresters' Arms, Glebe. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. Dr. Galbraith occupied the chair; and Mr. Tooth addressed the meeting on the various political topics of the day, the tenor of his speech being the same in all respects as that of his addresses previously delivered. As regarded the Land question, however, he made it a particular point, on which he wished to be fairly understood, that he would not permit the squatter to hold any part of the country one moment after the land was required for agricultural purposes; but, when land under lease was resumed by the public, he would allow compensation to the lessees. Any repudiation of the contract entered into with the squatter would strike at the very root of their reputation for political honesty, and ruin them in the eyes of the world. They must, therefore, adhere to their bargain with the squatters, though, perhaps, they (the squatters) had the best of that bargain; and on that account, in the settlement of the Land question, he would advocate a fair imposition on the lands held by them.

The usual vote of confidence in and support to Mr. Tooth was carried unanimously and by general acclamation; and, after the appointment of a local committee, the meeting broke up.

A MEETING of the electors of the Hamlets was held last evening, at the Marine Hotel, Glebe, for the purpose of promoting the re-election of Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. John Campbell. About one hundred persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Brown, who said that, as electioneering business had proceeded so far, the meeting had a good general idea of the principles and characters of the two gentlemen who sought their support, and he did not wish to enter upon the subject of their private worth. Of Sir Daniel Cooper—not being present—he might say that he had been known to them for a considerable period, and although little had been learned of the state of his opinions since the introduction of responsible Government, that little was known to be favourable to the progress and interest of the colony. In all his former votes he had agreed with the liberal party, and from his recent address it might be seen that he had not diverged from what he was, but that he still adhered to the good principles which had previously gained him their support. Of Mr. Campbell, who was present, he need say nothing more than request for him a fair hearing; but with respect to Mr. Tooth, the other candidate, though he stood upon a level, in point of respectability, with the other candidates, there was more than that to be looked to. They must look to his political character and opinions, and when that was done, he did not think they would be found satisfactory. He had no doubt endeavoured to make himself popular upon a great subject which was agitating the public mind—the Land question; but he appeared to deal with it, not upon principle, but with a view to secure his own election. In his address he had entered upon a sketch of a Land Bill, but he (the Chairman) thought it was not so much a Land Bill which they wanted at the present time as a reform in the House previous to initiating such a measure. The House as it was now constituted had too much of personal interest, and until a reform took place Mr. Tooth had better let his Land Bill stand over. The question of questions was electoral reform, and for the accomplishment of that all the other great measures must be withheld. He again recommended the two canditates for their support, and requested a fair hearing for those who might have different views.—Mr. Campbell then came forward and stated, that during his short political career he had voted for the progress and benefit of the country without having joined any party, and he voted for the measures of Mr. Donaldson as long as he found them for the advantage of the people at large. No doubt the present Ministry, after taking office, found they were not so strong as they expected to have been; but they preferred going on with the business of the country rather than dismiss the House when its affairs were in so urgent a condition. And now that dissolution had taken place, it behoved the people to look around them for good representatives, as they were scarce. Although Mr. Donaldson was not, a candidate was in the field who belonged to the same party, and if returned by the Hamlets they directly sanctioned the principles of Mr. Donaldson's colleagues. It was no pleasure to him to put himself in opposition to the rich men, amongst whom they numbered himself, and therefore considered that he was going contrary to his interests; but he considered it was his duty not to support them, and he did not care three straws for them, they could say no harm of him, and he could say little of them. He did not care who knew his principles; he had no objection to any man of age, who could read and write, being entrusted with a vote for any district. He did not see any objection to universal suffrage; there were no taxes here but what were paid by consumers, and he did not see under those circumstances why all should not have a voice in the distribution of the revenues. The great question which he thought ought to be brought forward as soon as the House met was electoral reform; but if parties were as equally balanced in the House as they had been they might go on for the next six years without an Electoral or Land Bill. At the conclusion of his address, the meeting expressed satisfaction without offering any questions. Mr. G. Dibbs moved, "That Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. John Campbell, were fit and proper persons to represent the Sydney Hamlets in the Legislature of the colony," and having offered a few remarks in support of the candidates, the resolution was put and carried with acclamation.

A meeting was subsequently held at the Storm King, on the Waterloo Estate, with the object of furthering the re-election of the above mentioned candidates. About two hundred persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr. John Carlyle. Mr. Campbell again addressed the assembly, explaining the difficulties of the position in which the Ministry with which he had acted were placed, and the necessity for returning men who would give them support. In answer to a question, he said he was in favour of vote by ballot, provided it was properly carried out; but it was a farce when every one knew how another voted. He thought it was a protection to the voter, because some people did not like to give offence to those who might represent them. Mr. Hugh Landreth moved the fitness of Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. John Campbell to represent the Hamlets, in an energetic address; and the resolution having been seconded by Mr. Richardson, was put and carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Campbell, and subsequently three for Sir Daniel Cooper.

WEST CAMDEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A MEETING of the electors of Camden, Oaks, Menangle, &c., took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Galvin's Hotel, for the purpose of ascertaining who were to be the candidates to be put in nomination on the 18th of the month. Mr. George Macleay was called to the chair.

The Hon. J. MACARTHUR was then called upon to address the electors, and, in a speech of some length, claimed for the present constitution a fair trial. He defended the National system of education for scattered districts, and said he was not opposed to the Denominational, so far as it tested the other.

Mr. J. N. OXLEY next rose, and spoke on the National system of education; briefly reviewed the actions of the late Parliament, calling them "dishonest and tricky," and ended by offering himself for the suffrages of the electors.

Mr. HENRY THOMPSON proposed the Honorable J. Macarthur as a fit and proper person to represent West Camden; stating that he quite agreed with the views of Mr. Macarthur, particularly on the Land question.

He was seconded by Mr. HENRY DUNN, of the Oaks, who remarked that for some time past, he had made Mr. Macarthur's political views the subject of deep attention, and he must say that he agreed with the majority of that gentleman's principles; he was especially bound to enter heart and soul into his views of the Land question.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN BOULTON, of Mount Prudhoe, next proposed Mr. J. N. Oxley, as a fit and proper person to represent the county.

After a considerable lapse of time Mr. MITCHELL was called on to second Mr Oxley's nomination. He then came forward and said that, as he had been Mr. Oxley's seconder at the last election, it was probably thought he would be the same on the present occasion; but he begged to decline the office, as Mr. Oxley had on several occasions during his Parliamentary course, not coalesced with Mr. Macarthur; and on those occasions the constituents were virtually disfranchised. He ended by proposing Sir William Macarthur: seconded by Dr. Ramsay.

At this moment, Mr. CHARLES SMITH came forward and said, that, if not too late, he would second Mr. Oxley's nomination.

The chairman agreed, although he called it irregular after such a lapse of time from the proposal.

On a show of hands, the Chairman declared Mr. Oxley had a majority.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR then came forward, and declined the honour offered him, at the same time thanking the electors for their favourable notice.

On a vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, he acknowledged the honour, and took occasion to rebut the charges brought by Mr. Oxley against the late Assembly, of which he was a member. Having thanked the electors for the orderly way in which the proceedings had passed off, the meeting terminated.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, milliners, hatters, outfitters, and others, to the continued sale of new drapery, made-up clothing, hats, millinery, &c., &c., at the Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and Co. beg to call especial attention to their very attractive and bona fide sale, this day, at their stores—to commence at 11 o'clock—viz., oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., from Batty and Co., and other favourite houses; teas, rice, provisions, &c., &c. An early attendance is particularly requested.—ADV.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.—Mr. J. G. Cohen requests us to remind tobacco dealers, &c., of his sale to-day, at Pollard's Store, of negrohead and cavendish tobaccos, cigars, snuffs, &c., to be sold without reserve, in order to close an account between Sydney and Melbourne. ADV.

THE LANDS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE all-absorbing topic of the colony at this particular time is the settlement of the LAND QUESTION. Permit me to forward for publication in the *Herald* the following statistics compiled from the authentic documents which have from time to time appeared in the official *Government Gazettes* of New South Wales.

I have deemed it necessary in this my compilation, to prepare my statistical papers for the FIVE YEARS last preceding the proclamation of the 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 54 (Imperial Act), which vested "*The entire management and control of the Waste Lands of the colony of New South Wales belonging to the Crown in the Legislature of the said colony.*"

After a careful and attentive examination, together with a very precise calculation, I find for the period of FIVE YEARS, viz., from the 1st January, 1851, up to the 31st December, 1855,

That there have been sold by the Crown, 17,815 allotments of land in all parts of the colony of New South Wales.

That the quantity of ground comprising the said 17815 allotments is 261,952 acres, 0 roods, 14¾ perches, and

That the amount realised by the sale thereof has amounted to £839,321 10s. 8d., being at the rate of 52,390 acres per annum, and £167,824 6s. 1½d. annually, realising an average price of £3 4s. 0¾d. per acre. The following table clearly shews the divisional portions of the colony on which my calculations are based.

	Lots.	Lands sold. a. r. p.	Amount realised. £ s. d.
1—The 20 Counties or New South Wales Proper, being land designated as Suburban, Special Country, and Country	4923	208,805 1 10¼	360,484 17 8
2—The 66 Towns, comprised within the limits of the 20 Counties	5186	2,476 2 13¼	260,495 5 1
3—The Pastoral Districts, better known as the Squatting Districts	2514	48,376 2 37½	122,279 13 5
4—The 50 Towns, comprised within the limits of the Squatting Districts	5192	2,293 1 33¼	96,061 14 6
Total of New South Wales	17,815	261,952 0 14¾	839,321 10 8

In the first place, then, those who are not acquainted with the meaning of the Twenty Counties, or New South Wales Proper, are informed that it signifies the settled district of the colony, or those counties which were proclaimed on the 14th October, 1829, and in those counties lands amounting to 208,805 acres have been sold as suburban, special country, and country allotments only in the following ratio, viz.,—

		a.	r.	p.
1st.	Suburban allotments	28,447	1	6
2nd.	Special country allotments	2,377	0	20
3rd.	Country allotments	177,980	3	24¼
		208,805	1	10¼

realising for

		£	s.	d.
1st.	Suburban allotments	95,292	9	11
2nd.	Special country allotments	5,830	4	5
3rd.	Country allotments	259,362	3	4
		£360,484	17	8

As shewn in the accompanying tables.

THE SUBURBAN LANDS.

Number.	Name of County.	No. of Lots Sold.	Quantity of land sold. a. r. p.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Argyle	95	2000 2 19	4,993 17 4	2 9 11
2	Bathurst	122	1261 3 21	7,651 6 6	6 1 3
3	Bligh	...	...	...	...
4	Brisbane	48	647 0 24	1,060 17 11	1 13 6¾
5	Camden	393	5884 2 35	29,065 18 8	5 3 7½
6	Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Cumberland	265	2087 2 1½	16,112 0 8	2 17 10½
8	Durham	54	514 0 18	1,802 17 8	3 10 8
9	Georgiana	5	54 3 0	133 0 0	2 12 4¾
10	Gloucester	35	518 3 30	1,039 15 1	2 0 0¾
11	Hunter	5	113 2 20	381 6 5	3 7 1
12	King	131	3124 1 38¼	5,149 12 11	1 12 11¾
13	Macquarie	68	1706 1 6	2,234 6 1	1 6 1¾
14	Murray	30	794 1 19	1,719 0 1	2 3 3¾
15	Northumberland	280	3966 0 20	9,592 0 11	2 8 0
16	Phillip	29	205 2 17	681 1 10	3 6 6
17	Roxburgh	79	618 0 17	1,069 16 11	1 14 7½
18	St. Vincent	54	1825 3 29¼	2,796 0 3	1 9 11¾
19	Wellington	108	1464 0 17	4,666 4 1	3 2 10¾
20	Westmoreland	27	852 1 17	1,387 4 3	1 12 6¾
	Total	1837	28447 1 6	95,292 9 11	3 6 11¾

SPECIAL COUNTRY LANDS.

No.	Name of County.	No. of Lots Sold.	Quantity of land sold. a. r. p.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Argyle	3	60 2 0	114 5 0	1 17 9
2	Bathurst	5	200 1 8	432 5 5	4 5 1½
3	Bligh	...	...	...	...
4	Brisbane	1	24 0 0	48 0 0	2 0 0
5	Camden	4	264 3 8	365 14 0	1 8 11¾
6	Cook	1	5 3 10	14 10 8	2 10 0
7	Cumberland	56	348 3 37	1528 19 1	4 7 7¾
8	Durham	1	14 0 0	35 0 0	2 10 0
9	Georgiana	2	50 0 0	70 0 0	1 8 0
10	Gloucester	12	215 3 21	538 17 3	2 14 1
11	Hunter	1	14 0 0	140 0 0	10 0 0
12	King	7	149 3 20	295 4 2	1 19 4½
13	Macquarie	...	...	...	...
14	Murray	...	...	...	...
15	Northumberland	30	892 1 32	1849 7 7	2 1 5¾
16	Phillip	...	...	...	...
17	Roxburgh	5	119 2 4	270 16 3	2 5 3¾
18	St. Vincent	...	...	...	...
19	Wellington	...	...	...	...
20	Westmoreland	1	17 0 0	89 5 0	5 5 0
	Total	129	2377 0 20	5830 4 5	2 9 0¼

COUNTRY LANDS ONLY.

No.	Name of County.	No. of Lots Sold.	Quantity of land sold. a. r. p.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Argyle	219	15,210 0 30	21,140 9 3	1 7 9¾
2	Bathurst	271	22,682 3 34	27,838 1 10	1 4 1¾
3	Bligh	6	223 1 16	283 7 0	1 5 4½
4	Brisbane	71	3,245 1 31	7,622 12 11	2 6 10
5	Camden	404	29,888 0 37	56,490 13 7	1 17 9¼
6	Cook	126	5,640 0 7	8,023 13 8	1 8 5¾
7	Cumberland	76	5,481 2 34	7,832 2 11	1 8 10
8	Durham	56	7,687 0 22	7,994 4 3	1 0 9¾
9	Georgiana	113	4,366 0 30	6,110 19 1	1 8 4¾
10	Gloucester	128	6,990 1 16	10,080 14 7	1 8 10
11	Hunter	15	606 0 0	743 0 0	1 1 3¾
12	King	383	18,741 1 27	23,854 1 10	1 5 5¾
13	Macquarie	167	7,985 0 4	12,657 14 3	1 14 5
14	Murray	49	4,799 0 0	5,773 8 4	1 4 0¾
15	Northumberland	212	12,482 2 16	17,327 10 6	1 7 10¾
16	Phillip	48	3,444 1 10	4,415 15 3	1 5 7¾
17	Roxburgh	141	6,176 1 19	9,325 1 2	1 10 2¾
18	St. Vincent	136	9,352 2 6¾	12,214 5 4	1 6 1¾
19	Wellington	57	3,470 1 17	4,914 9 10	1 8 4
20	Westmoreland	278	10,486 1 19	14,770 17 9	1 7 8
	Total	2967	177,980 3 24¼	259,362 3 4	1 9 1¼

The whole of the lands in the three preceding tables, comprising 208,805 odd acres, have been sold into 1827 suburban allotments, 129 special country allotments, and 2967 country allotments, making altogether 4923 allotments; and the extent of the allotments vary this way, viz., there have been sold 708 allotments in sizes under 5 acres; 697 allotments in sizes of 5 acres and under 20 acres; 2349 allotments in sizes of 20 acres and under 50 acres; 815 allotments in sizes of 50 acres and under 100 acres; 340 allotments in sizes of 100 acres and under 640 acres; and 14 allotments only during the period of five years of sizes of 640 acres and upwards. Altogether, 4923 allotments.

The following being the average price per acre for each year for the lands described as follows, viz.:—

			£	s.	d.	
1st. SUBURBAN LANDS	1851	..	£1	14	7½	per acre
	1852	..	1	18	4½	
	1853	..	3	1	1	
	1854	..	2	4	0	
	1855	..	3	6	10	
The average for the 5 years being			3	6	11¾	
2nd. SPECIAL COUNTRY LANDS	1851	..	£1	16	11	per acre
	1852	..	3	14	0¾	
	1853	..	2	18	6	
	1854	..	1	16	6	
	1855	..	2	11	6¾	
The average for the 5 years being			2	9	0¼	
3rd. COUNTRY LANDS,	1851	.	1	2	11¾	per acre
	1852	..	1	3	6	
	1853	..	1	14	6¾	
	1854	..	1	10	6¼	
	1855	..	1	8	4¾	
The average for the 5 years being			1	9	1¼	

And combining the three classes of land above-mentioned under one name, I find the average price per acre for each year to be—

		£	s.	d.	
For	1851	£1	5	8¾	per acre
	1852	1	6	7½	
	1853	2	0	11¾	
	1854	2	2	5¼	
	1855	1	10	7½	

The average for the 5 years being £1 14s. 6¼d. per acre, as shown in the following Table:—

No.	Name of County.	No. of Lots Sold.	Quantity of land sold. A. R. P.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Argyle	317	17,271 1 9	26,248 11 6	1 10 4
2	Bathurst	398	24,145 0 23	35,441 13 9	1 9 4¾
3	Bligh	6	223 1 16	283 7 0	1 5 4½
4	Brisbane	120	3,916 2 15	8,730 10 10	2 4 6¾
5	Camden	751	35,037 1 0	85,909 6 3	2 7 11¾
6	Cook	200	6,565 0 3	12,283 7 1	1 17 3¾
7	Cumberland	397	7,856 0 22¼	25,462 2 8	3 4 9¾
8	Durham	88	8,215 1 10	9,262 1 6	1 2 6¾
9	Georgiana	12	4,4?5 3 30	6,313 19 1	1 8 7¾
10	Gloucester	175	7,795 0 17	11,659 6 11	1 10 2
11	Hunter	19	835 2 20	1,261 6 5	1 10 7¼
12	King	527	22,015 3 5¼	29,378 19 0	1 6 8¾
13	Macquarie	283	9,641 1 10	15,899 0 4	1 12 11¾
14	Murray	93	5,863 1 19	7,491 8 5	1 6 11
15	Northumberland	522	17,221 0 27	20,768 19 0	1 13 2½
16	Phillip	77	3,649 3 27	5,096 17 1	1 18 5¾
17	Roxburgh	225	6,914 0 0	10,665 14 4	1 10 10
18	St. Vincent	212	11,416 1 35	15,010 5 7	1 6 3¾
19	Wellington	165	4,964 1 34	9,584 13 11	1 18 8¾
20	Westmoreland	306	11,337 2 36	15,767 7 0	1 2 3
	Total	4923	208,805 1 10¼	360,484 17 8	1 14 6¼

I stated in my first table that the quantity of land sold within the boundaries of the 20 counties, and comprising 66 towns, was 2476 acres 2 roods 13¼ perches, by 5186 allotments, and that the purchase money was £260,495 5s. 1d. Being desirous that the public may be apprised of the names of the towns in which landed property is constantly being sold by the Government, I beg to add a table, in alphabetical arrangement, showing the name of the town, the number of allotments sold in each town, the quantity of land sold in each town, the amount realised by the sale thereof, together with the average price per acre commencing 1st January, 1851, and terminating 31st December, 1855, which is as follows, viz.:—

THE TOWNS WITHIN THE TWENTY COUNTIES.

No.	Name of Town.	No. of Lots sold.	Quantity of land sold. A. R. P.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Aberdeen	30	14 2 39¾	327 0 0	22 3 5
2	Alnwick	28	16 1 29	145 18 0	8 17 7
3	Appin	18	8 2 0	32 0 0	8 0 0
4	Blayney	17	8 2 0	162 5 0	19 1 9
5	Berrima	63	34 1 12¾	527 12 0	15 7 4½
6	Binda	52	28 2 0	303 2 0	10 12 8¾
7	Boorowa	71	35 2 0	394 7 0	11 2 2
8	Braidwood	113	54 2 38	2381 5 0	43 9 8¾
9	Bungonia	8	3 2 0	76 15 0	21 18 6¾
10	Bowenfels	12	6 1 24	51 4 8	8 0 1¾
11	Balgowlah	8	6 1 37	19 8 11	3 0 0¾
12	Bathurst	385	192 3 3	9807 8 4	50 17 6¾
13	Bungendore	52	27 2 0	333 8 8	12 2 5
14	Cowra	90	66 3 32	1215 13 0	18 4 6
15	Coogee	32	16 0 0	480 10 0	30 0 7½
16	Clarence Town	107	58 1 0	834 18 0	15 13 6¾
17	Carcoar	21	10 1 34	84 13 9	8 1 10¼
18	Campbelltown	15	14 3 35	343 0 0	22 18 3¾
19	Camberwell	112	57 0 25	467 18 3	8 3 8¾
20	Castlereagh	8	9 3 0	33 0 0	3 7 8¾
21	Denman	10	6 2 22	42 15 0	6 8 9¾
22	Dungog	161	81 2 0	1032 5 6	12 13 3¾
23	Emu	46	23 0 0	381 10 6	16 11 9
24	Gunning	54	27 2 31¾	239 6 0	8 12 9¾
25	Gundaroo	2	2 34	5 14 0	8 0 0
26	Goulburn	571	268 3 32¾	19250 10 0	72 18 7½
27	Gosford	43	22 0 0	315 15 0	14 7 0¾
28	Gerringong	76	38 0 0	857 8 6	22 11 3¾
29	Hartley	15	6 3 16	92 14 9	13 10 9
30	Kiama	168	84 1 38	1641 3 2	19 9 1¾
31	Liverpool	17	10 3 33¾	351 11 0	32 1 6¾
32	Larbert	7	3 2 0	41 10 0	11 17 1¾
33	Longbottom	24	10 1 37	382 6 0	36 9 5¾
34	Mudgee	175	89 3 32	3605 5 0	40 1 7¾
35	Merriwa	14	7 0 0	56 0 0	8 0 0
36	Murrimbah	8	4 2 2	48 3 0	10 13 4¾
37	Marulan	14	6 2 29	158 8 6	23 19 2¾
38	Maitland	232	111 0 0	4627 1 6	41 13 8¾
39	Murrurundi	61	30 1 36	284 4 0	9 6 7¾
40	Muswellbrook	38	19 0 0	227 0 6	11 18 11¾
41	Narellan	32	23 2 13¾	209 3 0	8 17 4¾
42	Newcastle	102	19 1 39	9514 0 0	488 1 6¾
43	Nowra	131	68 0 0	864 2 0	12 14 8¾
44	Orange	261	147 1 0	2616 1 4	17 15 7
45	O'bir	3	1 2 0	13 0 0	8 13 4
46	Parramatta	88	26 3 39	1989 19 0	73 14 4¾
47	Picton	92	45 0 0	838 3 6	18 12 6¾
48	Peel	36	26 0 0	234 10 0	9 0 4¾
49	Port Macquarie	71	35 0 27	569 8 9	16 3 9¾
50	Queanbeyan	194	97 3 0	2214 19 8	22 13 4¾
51	Ryleton	37	28 1 8	263 18 0	9 6 6
52	Raymond Terrace	47	24 3 37	358 10 0	14 8 5¾
53	Rockley	31	16 2 31	138 3 0	8 5 5¾
54	Sydney	289	12 0 2	176813 7 0	14719 2 3
55	Sutton Forest	38	16 1 13	191 12 0	11 14 7¾
56	Sofala	21	10 2 0	406 7 0	38 14 0
57	Scone	57	28 2 16	357 0 0	12 9 7
58	St. Albans	21	10 2 34¾	114 8 8	10 13 6¾
59	Seaham	131	63 2 37¾	831 9 8	12 12 11¾
60	St. Leonards	181	90 3 3	6574 5 6	72 8 8
61	Tinonee	10	5 0 0	85 17 0	17 3 4¾
62	Wollombi	79	33 0 31¾	280 8 6	8 8 11¾
63	Wollongong	4	2 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
64	Windsor	28	7 2 6¾	1283 17 6	171 11 8¾
65	Wellington	143	61 2 0	665 4 0	10 18 3¾
66	Yass	113	59 0 22	1327 5 0	22 8 4¾
	Total	5186	2476 2 13¼	260495 5 1	105 3 7¾

The 54th town on the list is Sydney, in which place has been sold 12 acres and 2 perches, realising £176,813 7s. Included in this is the sale of the allotments at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, held on the 27th November, 1855, when the following allotments were sold:—

No.	Quantity of land. A. R. P.	Name of Purchaser.	Sold at per foot. £	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	0 0 3¼	Charles Newton	51	1173 0 0	57,747 13 10
2	0 0 4	Ditto	46	1012 0 0	40,480 0 0
3	0 0 6¾	Sydney Insurance Company	101	2929 0 0	69,428 0 0
4	0 0 5¼	Ditto	70	1610 0 0	49,066 13 4
5	0 0 4	Charles Newton	61	1220 0 0	48,800 0 0
6	0 0 5¼	Australian General Insurance Company	74	1702 0 0	51,870 9 6¾
7	0 0 7¾	S. A. Donaldson	60	1470 0 0	30,348 7 8¾
8	0 0 7¼	Ditto	60	1470 0 0	32,441 7 7
9	0 0 6¾	Daniel Cooper	55	1347 10 0	31,928 17 9¾
10	0 0 6¾	Ditto	51	1249 10 0	29,605 16 6¾
11	0 0 5¼	Messrs. Moses and Moses	58	1219 0 0	33,920 0 0
12	0 0 5¾	Ditto	55	1265 0 0	35,200 0 0
13	0 0 5¼	Daniel Cooper	60	1380 0 0	42,057 2 10¼
14	0 0 5¾	Ditto	75	1912 10 0	58,203 9 6¾
	0 1 39¼			20959 10 0	42,182 12 9¾

Being at the rate of £42,182 12s. 9¾d. per acre. The highest price known in the colonies being the land purchased for the Sydney Insurance Company, near the offices of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing 6¾ perches, at the rate of £69,428 per acre.

Having disposed of the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of my first statistical table, I now proceed to deal with the 3rd, which is THE PASTORAL DISTRICTS, better known as the SQUATTING DISTRICTS, wherein I find that 2514 allotments of land have been sold, comprising 48,376 acres, 2 roods, 37½ perches, realising the sum of £122,279 13s. 5d., at an average price of £2 10s. 6¼d. per acre, during the same period as all the foregoing. These 2514 allotments are thus designated, as 2455 Suburban allotments, 1 Special Country, and 58 Country allotments. The allotments in size varying as follows, viz.:—1665 have been sold in sizes less than five acres; 702 have been sold in sizes, from five acres up to 20 acres; 512 have been sold in sizes from 20 acres up to 50; 186 have been sold in sizes from 50 acres up to 100; 48 have been sold in sizes from 100 acres up to 640 acres, and one allotment only has been sold in the Squatting Districts, of the size of 640 acres.

Having included the Metropolitan County of Cumberland within the 20 counties, I think it necessary to include Stanley, the metropolitan county of the intended new Northern Colony within the boundaries of the Squatting Districts. For this my tabular statement, which follows thus—

THE PASTORAL or SQUATTING DISTRICTS.

Squatting or Pastoral District.	Name of County.	No. of Lots sold. Suburban.	Special Country.	Country.	Quantity of land sold. A. R. P.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
	Stanley (N.)	662	1	41	14,988 3 8¼	46,726 10 4	1 3 4½
Maneroo	Auckland	219	0	1	6,664 2 8	13,?48 3 7	2 0 7¾
Ditto	Dampier	67	...	...	975 2 10	4,331 14 10	4 8 9½
Ditto	Wellesley	50	...	...	874 1 16	1,466 7 9	1 13 6¾
Ditto	Beresford	4	...	...	36 3 20	96 8 10	2 12 2
Murrumbidgee	Buccleugh	82	...	...	3,188 0 13	6,630 15 8	2 1 7
Ditto	Wynyard	60	...	...	1,959 0 20	2,817 8 11	1 8 9
Ditto	Goulburn	151	...	...	5,034 3 20	10,117 18 10	2 0 2¼
Ditto	Other parts of district	39	...	...	114 3 15	420 6 3	3 13 2¼
Lachlan	Harden	96	...	...	1,544 0 3	3,484 18 2	2 5 1¼
Ditto	Clarendon	32	...	...	939 3 6	1,583 3 1	1 13 8
Bligh	Lincoln	9	...	...	128 0 0	166 15 0	1 6 0¼
Wellington	Gordon	35	...	...	576 1 36	2,329 8 5	4 0 9¼
Ditto	Ashburnham	32	...	...	141 3 38	666 4 7	4 13 10¼
New England	Vernon (N.)	44	...	...	656 1 31	1,193 5 5	1 16 4¼
Ditto	Sandon (N.)	246	...	...	2,240 1 39	8,380 3 7	3 14 9¼
Ditto	Harding (N.)	14	...	...	115 0 26	347 14 10	3 0 4¼
Ditto	Inglis (N.)	43	...	...	428 3 21	679 15 3	1 11 10¼
Ditto	Bentinck (N.)	33	...	...	70 0 0	310 6 6	4 8 7¾
Ditto	Parry (N.)	12	...	...	283 0 2	435 19 11	1 10 9¼
Ditto	Other parts (N.)	39	...	...	564 2 29	794 18 3	1 8 1¼
Macleay	Dudley (N.)	...	...	14	508 3 29	1,089 7 10	2 2 9¼
Clarence	Clarence (N.)	59	...	...	420 1 30	2,428 1 3	5 15 6
Darling Downs	Merivale (N.)	57	...	...	429 2 17	1,129 6 9	2 12 6¼
Ditto	Aubigny (N.)	151	...	...	623 2 38	2,222 5 1	3 11 4¼
Moreton	Churchill (N.)	56	...	...	3,371 3 5	4,805 19 8	1 8 6
Wide Bay, &c.	Fitzroy (N.)	44	...	...	83 0 13	334 4 6	4 0 6
Ditto	Clinton (N.)	60	...	...	734 0 30	2,530 19 8	3 8 8
Ditto	March (N.)	59	...	...	681 2 34	1,221 5 8	1 15 10¼
Total of Pastoral Districts		2455	1	58	48,376 2 37½	122,279 13 5	2 10 6¼

MEMO.—The counties marked thus (N.), are in the Northern Districts; the remainder are in the Southern and Western Districts.

Being an average for the 5 years of £2 10s. 6¼d. per acre.

Within the boundaries of these squatting districts there are, as mentioned in the 4th paragraph of my first table, 50 towns in which have been sold lands to the extent of 2293 odd acres, comprising 5192 allotments realising £96,061 14s. 6d. I, therefore, append a table of alphabetical arrangement, similar to the table above, respecting the towns within the boundaries of the 20 counties. As follows:—

TOWNS IN THE SQUATTING DISTRICTS.

No.	Name of Town.	No. of lots sold.	Quantity of land sold. A. R. P.	Amount realised. £ s. d.	Average price per acre. £ s. d.
1	Armidale (N.)	275	141 2 31¼	3,812 0 10	26 18 0¼
2	Albury	249	124 2 0	4,483 14 0	36 0 3¼
3	Bingara (N.)	35	24 2 4	243 1 0	9 18 2¼
4	Bowning	17	5 0 0	105 7 6	21 1 6
5	Bendemeer (N.)	86	47 0 21	647 6 8	13 14 3¼
6	Balranald	21	9 1 32	78 19 5	8 2 10¼
7	Bombala	185	67 2 30	1,040 11 6	15 7 4¼
8	Brisbane (N.)	556	134 2 27¼	31,025 4 6	230 5 3¼
9	Bennelong	38	20 0 32	160 14 8	7 19 1¼
10	Bega	56	28 0 0	404 15 0	14 9 1¼
11	Barraba (N.)	31	15 2 0	192 15 0	12 8 8¼
12	Cooma	44	22 0 0	361 4 6	16 8 4¼
13	Cleveland (N.)	189	73 3 12	3,226 10 0	43 14 1
14	Deniliquin	200	56 0 0	940 4 8	16 15 9¼
15	Drayton (N.)	51	22 2 32	244 12 2	10 15 6
16	Dubbo	98	40 0 0	403 10 0	8 4 8¼
17	Eden	112	58 0 37	790 1 11	14 16 10
18	Euston	5	2 2 0	20 2 6	8 1 0
19	Falconer (N.)	30	18 2 0	160 8 0	8 13 4¼
20	Glen Innes (N.)	73	35 3 8	336 5 6	9 7 10¼
21	Gayndah (N.)	6	3 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0
22	Grafton (N.)	303	164 3 30	2,757 11 1	16 14 4¼
23	Gundagai, North	190	95 2 37	2,878 18 8	30 1 5¼
24	Gundagai, South	118	55 0 0	1,067 1 6	19 8 0¼
25	Gladstone (N.)	272	60 1 7	14,239 5 0	236 3 3¼
27	Ingiong	24	16 0 0	152 19 [illegible]	9 11 [illegible]
28	Murringo	12	6 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0
29	Moama	98	24 2 0	469 7 0	19 3 1¼
30	Moulamein	17	4 1 0	37 0 0	8 14 1¼
31	Maryborough (N.)	245	97 2 19¾	1,784 4 1	18 5 6¼
32	Moruya	113	62 3 10	845 13 2	13 9 0¼
33	Molong	84	42 0 0	666 6 0	15 17 3¼
34	Mendooran	47	23 2 6	207 2 0	8 16 3
35	Newrea	4	2 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0
36	Nundle (N.)	32	16 0 0	158 11 0	9 18 2¼
37	Panbula	70	35 0 0	378 16 8	10 16 5¼
38	Sandgate (N.)	103	62 2 34	2,622 2 0	41 18 5¼
39	Tamworth (N.)	137	70 1 28	1,045 18 8	14 17 0¼
40	Tumut	192	96 0 0	1,561 19 8	16 5 4¼
41	Tenterfield (N.)	41	21 0 0	391 9 0	18 12 9¼
42	Wingham (N.)	64	32 2 27¼	336 13 7	10 6 1¼
43	Warwick (N.)	128	74 2 35	915 19 0	26 0 1¼
44	Wagga Wagga, North	3	1 2 0	22 0 0	14 13 4
45	Wagga Wagga, South	50	25 0 9	513 9 1	20 9 10
46	Warialda (N.)	52	23 0 22	387 1 6	16 14 7
47	Walcha (N.)	134	79 2 28	894 1 8	11 4 5
48	Wellesley	8	2 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
49	Wallabadah (N.)	58	29 0 0	281 0 0	9 18 9¼
50	Wellingrove (N.)	16	8 0 0	68 2 6	8 10 3¼
	Total	5192	2293 1 33¼	96,061 14 6	41 17 5¼

MEMO.—The towns marked thus (N.) are in the Northern Districts; the remainder are in the Southern and Western Districts.

The above, then, is the state of facts respecting the Waste Lands of the colony of New South Wales. And having now brought my labours to a close, I trust that I have compiled a series of statistical matter which may be ultimately of value in deciding upon what shall be the price of the Crown Lands.

January 6th, 1858.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From the Maitland Mercury of Yesterday.*)

THE NICHOLS TESTIMONIAL.—A public meeting was called by advertisement, in the hall of the School of Arts, to be held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of realising the wishes of the subscribers to the Nichols Testimonial Fund. At the hour appointed two or three gentlemen were in attendance, and after the lapse of half an hour the assemblage consisted of seven persons, when it was resolved to initiate the proceedings, and Mr. Green was elected to the chair, and addressed the meeting at some length. A discussion arose as to the competency of a meeting, convened in the terms of the advertisement, to appropriate the money subscribed in any way, without further intimation to the subscribers that such a matter would form a question for the consideration of the meeting. It was held that the meeting could invest the money for a testimonial in any way they thought fit, but that it could not be used in rendering aid to Mr. Nichols' family. At length, on the motion of Mr. T. Evans, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Mitchell, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting until Saturday evening.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A sale of Crown Lands was held on Tuesday, at the Court House, East Maitland, conducted, according to the new arrangement, by the Clerk of Petty Sessions. Eighteen suburban and 20 town lots, county of Northumberland, parish of Branxton, Village of Greta, were offered for sale. Four suburban lots of 2 acres 2 roods each, were sold at £3 1s. per acre. Eight town lots were sold, lot 19, of 2 roods, at £10 per acre; lot 20, of 2 roods, £18 10s. per acre; lot 21 to 24, of 2 roods each, at £8 2s. per acre; and lots 31 and 38, of 1 acre each, at £8 per acre. The proceeds of the sale would amount to £86 11s. But few persons were in attendance.

THE HOT WINDS AND THE CROPS.—A fourth hot wind day for this season occurred on Tuesday, and at times the wind was more scorchingly hot than on either of the three previous days. It is feared that unless rain fall almost immediately, and in abundance, these winds will seriously injure the maize and other growing crops.

RUTHERFORD RACES, SECOND DAY.—The attendance on the course was fair, considering the unfavourable weather—the day being one of the hottest experienced perhaps this summer, and the races went off well. Below will be found a report of the running:—

FIRST RACE.—The Publican's Purse of 15 sovereigns, with a sweepstake of two sovereigns each added, for all horses. Weight for age; heats, one mile and a-half. Should the winner of the Rutherford Plate start in this race, all other horses to be allowed 5 lbs.

Mr. Arndell's Maid of Australia, g.m., aged, 9st. 9lbs. (Snell)	1	3	1
Alford's Doctress, b.m., aged, 9st. 4lbs	2	2	3
Brown's Flying Cloud, aged, 9st. 4lbs	3	1	2

SECOND RACE. The Galloway Stakes of 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each added, for all galloways not exceeding 14½ hands high, carrying weight for inches.

Mr. Slack's Little Native, b.g., aged (Flinn)	1	1
Graham's Wanderer, b.m. aged	2	2
Brown's Spring-heel Jack, b.g.	0	0

A match here took place between Mr. Clift's chesnut and a dark bay horse, the property of Mr. Canvin. The chesnut, which we hear has won some renown at Breeza, and in that vicinity, won both heats, and consequently the race.

THIRD RACE.—The Beaten Stakes of 8 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each added, for all beaten horses during the meeting. One event of one mile and a-half; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint.

Mr. Brown's Bonnie Boy, 8st. 10lb. (Snell	1
Gorrick's Felipse, 8st. 10lb.	2
Alford's Valentine, 8st.	3
Alford's Doctress, 9st.	dr.

A sweepstakes was afterwards got up, in which three horses ran, and which was won by Mr. J. Clift's Shandy-gaff.

FRANK FOWLER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your journal of this morning appears a letter, or, more properly speaking, an electioneering diatribe, from Mr. Frank Fowler, in which, amongst other things, allusion is made to me, as having on a recent occasion put some impertinent questions to him as a candidate for the representation of the city. Mr. Fowler would have the public to believe that, because I happen to be in the employment of Mr. Henry Parkes, I was sent by that gentleman to interrupt his (Mr. Fowler's) meeting, and, if possible, to injure his chances of election. Now I altogether repudiate the correctness of Mr. Fowler's deductions. No one knows better than himself that I attended that particular meeting, and put those particular questions, of my own accord and on my own responsibility as an elector of the city. Mr. Parkes had nothing whatever to do with the matter; I question, in fact, whether he cares two straws about either myself or Frank Fowler, or about anything in which either of us may be concerned. Mr. Parkes, moreover, is not the sort of man who would expect me or any other person in his service to act the catspaw; if he did, he would most assuredly be deceived. The fact is, I attended the meeting to which allusion has been made, with a view of ascertaining on what grounds Mr. Fowler could justify his coming forward as a candidate for the representation of the city. On that point he has failed to satisfy me in common with many others. As to my desiring to damage his chances of election, I never had the most remote idea that he had, or has, the slightest chance of election.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. THOS. THORNTON.

January 6th.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, January 5th.—The principal topic of conversation with us at present is the public meeting which takes place to morrow. It is announced in the advertisement that it will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, but there can be little doubt that the number of persons that will be present will be far beyond the capacity of that building to contain. It is intended, therefore, if the day be fine, to propose an adjournment to the open air, and in the event of this being agreed to the space in front of the Court-house has been fixed on for the scene of operations, both on account of its centrical situation, and the shade which the high buildings will afford from the afternoon sun. The meeting takes place at 3 p.m., and as I have reason to believe that the shops will be closed, and that there will be a general cessation from work in the afternoon, all classes will thus have an opportunity of attending. We may therefore take it for granted that the numbers present will be as large, if not larger, than on any previous occasion. The arrangements are all but completed, and will be fully matured at a meeting of the committee to be held to-day. I forwarded by the last steamer a copy of the petition to the Queen, which is to be submitted to the meeting.

The civil business of the Moreton Bay Court commenced and concluded yesterday. The criminal sessions commence on Monday next, and in the number of cases the calendar is rather a heavy one. The gaol is so overcrowded that of late offenders sentenced to short terms of imprisonment by the local benches have been confined in the lockup.

Several persons here have been a good deal interested by the description of a novel kind of railway for horse traction, copied into the *Herald* from the *Sydney Magazine of Science and Art*. Such a kind of railway does not seem to have made any progress in England, but it may nevertheless be found well suited to the wants of this colony. The plan is ingenious and practical looking on paper, and it will be a great pity if its merits are not fairly tested. The past season has more than any previous one opened people's eyes to the losses entailed by the present means of communication with the interior. For weeks and months together most of the stations were as effectually cut off from intercourse with the world as if they had been placed in a state of strict blockade. Any contrivance that would avert the recurrence of such an evil must be looked upon as a national benefit. The new kind of railway has the great merit of cheapness, and so simple is its construction that the moderate estimate suggested—£1000 per mile—is likely to be considerably in excess of the actual cost. I do not exactly see how a sufficient quantity of bulky articles, such as wool bales, can be packed upon the scales described, so as to make up the necessary weight for a load; but I suppose this has been seen and provided for. Upon the whole the plan seems eminently entitled to the investigation of those who understand such matters. Intercourse with the interior by the present means of communication is so cumbrous and slow, and so expensive withal, and is liable, besides, to so many interruptions that, until something more in accordance with the necessities of the age be devised, great waste and loss will be the consequence. Real locomotive railroads, it appears, we cannot have, although I do not see the reason why, if the recommendation of a committee of the Legislative Council were adopted of paying for their construction by grants of land along the lines.

The weather has again set in very dry, with excessive heat. A few more showers would be of infinite service. Several persons in the vicinity of Brisbane have been and are suffering from sun-stroke, but only one case has as yet proved fatal. It is that of a man named William Klemm, a German, who was at the time of his death in the service of Mr. Gericke, of Kedron Brook. The deceased, who was a sober man, had been hoeing in the field, and was found between four and five o'clock in the afternoon lying beside a tuft of corn in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was called in but nothing could be done to save the man's life. On the evidence of the surgeon the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death from sunstroke. It is worthy of note that he wore a brown felt hat, a kind of headdress very common here, but quite unsuited to the climate, especially in summer.

A new Wesleyan chapel was opened at Eagle Farm, on Friday last, and a tea meeting held in the evening, at which various addresses were delivered suited to the occasion. The place of worship now building in this town for the Free Church Presbyterians is progressing rapidly. The Church of England is making great efforts in behalf of education. There is a school at South Brisbane, one at North Brisbane, one at Kangaroo Point, and one at Fortitude Valley, all professedly in connection with the above church. Some of these schools, however, if we are to judge from the advertised method of instruction, are more allied to the National than to the Denominational system.

The great violinist, Miska Hauss, accompanied by Madame Sara Flower and pianist Mr. Packer, are in Brisbane, at present, and are to give a series of concerts in this place and at Ipswich. Their first entertainment took place in the hall of the School of Arts yesterday evening, before a respectable audience, and was of course highly successful.

We were all rejoiced to see the Boomerang once more at the Brisbane wharf. If there were sufficient freight always to keep three boats in the trade it would be a great boon to us, as in these times of stirring politics both at home and abroad, and of almost universal commercial agitation, the quick transmission of intelligence is of paramount importance. We have never been able to see the necessity for the arrangements which makes the steamer from Sydney to Moreton Bay always call at Newcastle to coal. By this interruption to the voyage ten or twelve hours are lost, a great deal of valuable time, especially when freight is plentiful. There is no difficulty in taking in sufficient coal to last the run hence to Sydney, and why should not the requisite quantum be shipped at the latter port to take the steamers direct to Brisbane. The object of the present arrangement, I presume, is, to save a small sum in the freight of coal; but taking all things into consideration, it is difficult to see wherein lies the economy of the practice. A needless detention of ten or twelve hours in so short a run is no slight matter. It is to be hoped the company will reconsider the arrangement, and concur to send their steamers right on, without requiring them to touch at any intermediate port in so brief a passage as is that from Sydney to Brisbane. The alteration would give great satisfaction here, and it is not believed that it would involve much, if any, sacrifice on the part of the company.

I mentioned lately that one of the Moreton Bay pilots, named Robinson, was found guilty of smuggling tobacco on board the ship Blenheim, and fined £100. I think it right to mention that the quantity which, according to the evidence, he obtained from the ship is stated to be 4 lbs., for which he forwarded 10s.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

THERE have been no transactions of wool by auction, during the past week, and none was offered at to-day's Weekly Produce Sale. Settlers are unwilling either personally, or by their agents, to submit to the reduction demanded by purchasers—namely, 8d. per lb.

TALLOW has arrived in large quantities, and the market has been cleared with the exception of one parcel. Prices, have, however, fallen, and beef tallow is only worth £46 to £48 10s. per ton.

MUTTON.—None offering.

SHEEPSKINS are not so firm, and a reduction of about ½d. per lb. had to be submitted to.

HIDES. Large quantities of inferior are still forced on the market, and are difficult of sale even at quotations. 1st quality heavy are worth from 23s. to 25s., on board.

FREIGHTS to London—
Wool, 1d per lb.
Hides, 27s 6d to 35s per ton
Tallow, 45s to 50s per ton
Oil, 60s to 70s per tun
Gold, ¾ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅞ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, ¼ per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, at 60 days' sight, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.	s. d.
Superior clips		
Fair to good		
Low to middling		
Grease	Nominal.	
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.		
Handwashed		
Scoured		

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	£45 0 0	to	£46 10 0
Mutton (none)	0 0 0		0 0 0
Station tallow	40 0 0		48 0 0
Hides, each	0 11 6		1 4 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 7		0 1 0

MORT and Co., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 7th January.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, 7TH JANUARY.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Sheepskins: Lot at 9¾d, lot at 10¼d, lot at 10½d; lot at 9d, JF, 3 bales at 11d; WC, 14 bundles at 10¼d; GRE, 4 bales at 10¼d, lot at 10d, lot at 11½d, lot at 2¼d, lot at (all faults) 9½d, 1 bales at 11¼d, 3 bundles at 11¼d; HP conjoined, 1 bundle at 9¼d, lot at 9¼d, lot at 10¼d. Tallow: 5 casks at 45s, 1 at 46s, 1 at 40s, 1 at 42s 6d; H, 9 ditto at 46s 6d, 1 at 45s 6d; WW, 1 at 46s 3d; P, 14 at 46s 3d, 5 at 44s 6d; GD, 44 at 46s; TD, 61 at 46s. Hides: 67 at 11s 6d, 23 at 11s 9d, 11 at 14s 6d, 15 at 14s 6d, 8 at 18s 9d, 10 at 17s; P, 87 at 23s 3d; H, 90 at 23s 3d, 3 at 1s, 33 at 11s 3d, 96 at 16s 6d, 59 at 10s, 38 at 18s, 23 at 10s 9d, 40 at 17s, 14 at 15s 6d, 25 at 14s 9d, 103 at 20s 3d, 12 at 10s 6d; 37 calfskins, 20d; lot horns, 30s per 100; bag hair, 6d per lb.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act of Incorporation, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£3 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims of adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.
INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.
Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA—(Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 19th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK, (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Capital paid up, £800,000,
Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
On ditto, on twelve months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA SYDNEY BRANCH.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £700,000.
Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, if not under £100.
On Fixed Deposits—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
" For six months certain, 4 per cent. per annum.
" For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. NAPIER, manager.
London Chartered Bank of Australia,
Sydney, 20th October 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

			Per annum.
money deposited for three months certain,			3 per cent.
Ditto	6	ditto	4 ditto
Ditto	12	ditto	5 ditto

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL.—The Classes of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 19th instant.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mrs. BRANSBY (late of Camden), informs parents who wish their sons to attend the Sydney Grammar School, that she has vacancies for several youths as boarders. Reference can be made to the Trustees, and terms may be known by applying to Mrs. BRANSBY, Blenheim-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

SYDNEY LYCEUM SCHOOL, Bathurst-street, was dissolved on 15th December last. H. WAYMOUTH, January, 1858.

GARNERVILLE HOUSE.—LADIES' SEMINARY, Upper Paddington. Miss GLOSTER begs most respectfully to call the attention of families to the above establishment. She confidently relies on her previous long connexion (five years) with a distinguished scholastic institution (Miss Moore's, Lyons-terrace), and the fitness of the house and grounds she has procured for the accommodation of pupils, as sufficient guarantees that young ladies entrusted to her charge will receive a liberal and cheap education. For terms, and other particulars apply, personally or by letter, to Miss GLOSTER, Garnerville House, Upper Paddington.

MISS TROY'S Establishment for Young Ladies.—The duties of Miss Troy's School will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 11th instant. Classes for French, Italian, and German, on the Hamiltonian system, three times a week; also classes for drawing and perspective, and for sketching from models and from nature. Private lessons on moderate terms. Rose Cottage, O'Connell-street.

MR. MARSH begs to inform his Pupils and friends, that he resumes his Pianoforte Instructions on MONDAY, the 11th instant. Terms may be obtained at Messrs. Clerk's, Sandon's, and D. Buist and Son's.

PADDINGTON NEWS-AGENCY to the HERALD.—The undersigned having been appointed News-Agent for the above district, begs to remind residents that he will deliver the HERALD all round Paddington at an early hour. Parties wishing to subscribe will be waited upon by addressing a note, or calling at JAMES M'KINLEY'S, opposite the Barracks, Paddington. Terms: £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, in advance; single copies, 4d.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 101, late 19, Botany-street, Chippendale.—Mrs. THORNTON begs to intimate that duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 18th January. French class conducted by Madame Dutruc. Terms, &c., on application. References—Mrs. Macarthur, Camden Park; Mrs. Mitchell, Cumberland-place; Thomas Barker, Esq., M.L.A.; John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.; Rev. John Dougall, and Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Sydney; Rev. A. H. Stephen, Redfern; Rev. James Coutts, and Rev. W. F. Gore, Parramatta.

SELECT BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 205, late 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street North. Mrs. TAIT begs to intimate that the duties of her School will be resumed on MONDAY next.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. GEORGE WHITEFORD begs to inform his pupils and friends that the duties of his school will be resumed on MONDAY, January 11th. Vacancies for 5. Application should be made, Baptist Chapel, Goulburn-street.

MISS M. A. FLOWER will re-open her Morning Classes on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

CAMDEN CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
Head Master: WILLIAM GORDON,
of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and King's College, London, late Reader of St. Peter's, Campbelltown.
The boarders are under the care of Mrs. W. Gordon, who pays every attention to their comfort and welfare.
There is a vacancy for one boarder. The highest references can be given.
Mr. W. GORDON is the author of the following works:—
I.—Third Edition—Demonstrations of the Divine Perfections as Manifested in the Material Universe.
II.—Third Edition—The Discipline of the Physical and Intellectual Powers adapted to the use of Young Persons.
III.—First Principles of Painting and Sculpture.
The school OPENS on MONDAY, January 11, 1858.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. and Miss PHILLIPS beg to state that the Christmas vacation will terminate on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. N.B.—There are vacancies for two boarders.

UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.—Lent Term will commence on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1858.
Lectures will be given during the term on the following subjects:—
FIRST YEAR.
CLASSICS:
Euripides, "PHŒNISSÆ."
Tacitus, "GERMANIA."
Virgil, "GEORGICS," Book 1.
The Professor hopes to read in the course of the year the Olynthiacs of Demosthenes; one of the easier dialogues of Plato; Livy, Book 1; Ovid's Fasti, Books 1, 2, 3. In the yearly examination candidates will be required to bring up Roman history, to the Decemvirate.
Greek history, to the Peloponnesian war.
English history, to the Saxon period.
Latham's Handbook of the English Language.
They are also recommended to study Donaldson's "GREEK THEATRE" and "VARRONIANUS."
MATHEMATICS.
"GEOMETRY."
Lectures will be given during the year upon Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS:
"HEAT."
SECOND YEAR.
CLASSICS:
Aristophanes, "NUBES."
Demosthenes, "DE CORONA."
Aristotle, "ETHICS," Books 2, 3, 4.
Juvenal.
Cicero.—"LETTERS," from his banishment to his Proconsulship.
Cicero.—"IN VERREM," 1, 2.
Logic.
During the year the Professor hopes to read Herodotus, Books 1 and 2; Æschines, "IN CTESIPHONTEM;" Æschylus, "AGAMEMNON," and the remainder of the "VERRES."
For the Annual Examination will be required—
Roman History, from the Decemvirate to Cæsar.
Greek History, from the Peloponnesian War to Alexander.
English History, from the Norman Conquest to Henry IV.
Latham's Handbook, and Craik's Outlines.
Candidates are also recommended to study Donaldson's NEW CRATYLUS; and for Logic, Whately, Hamilton's Essays, and Mill, chap. 7, 8; after which Trendelenburgh's "Excerpta." will be read.
MATHEMATICS.
ALGEBRA.
Lectures will be given during the year upon Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Mechanics.
CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
HEAT, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.
THIRD YEAR.
CLASSICS.
The subjects for the B.A. degree.
MATHEMATICS.
ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, MECHANICS.
Lectures will be given during the year upon Analytical Geometry, Mechanics, Optics, and Astronomy.
CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.
FRENCH.
Lectures on the French Language and Literature will be delivered three times a-week.
Subjects for the B.A. Degree, 1859.
CLASSICS:
Herodotus, Books 1, 2, 3.
Sophocles, "ELECTRA."
Euripides, "ELECTRA."
Æschylus, "CHOEPHORÆ."
Aristophanes, "RANÆ."
Livy, Books 1 to 5 inclusive.
Ovid, "FASTI."
Juvenal—all except Books 2, 6, 9.
Logic.
Ancient History.
For English History candidates are recommended HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.
MATHEMATICS:
Arithmetic in all its branches.
Logarithms.
Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive.
Geometry.—First four books of Euclid.
CHEMISTRY and EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.—The Examinations for Matriculation will commence on MONDAY, the 8th February, 1858.
Candidates will be expected (1) to translate into English portions from easy Greek and Latin authors, and into Latin a portion from an English author. (2) To pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, and the first book of Euclid.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Professor of Classics will meet the Undergraduates who wish to form VACATION CLASSES, on MONDAY, January 11th, at 10 a.m. HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—On and after MONDAY, the 4th instant, the hour of meeting on 'Change will be from 2 to 2·30 p.m. The following gentlemen have engaged to attend at that time, either personally or by their representatives, every day, Saturday excepted.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary.
Sydney Exchange, 1st January.

Dugald and Manson	R. Peel Raymond
David Cohen and Co.	T. S. Rountree
Scott, Cameron, and Co.	Jackson and Co.
Leathes, Brown, and Co.	Joseph Dransfield
Thomas C. Breillat	Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
Thomas Whistler Smith	O. B. Ebsworth
Montefiore, Graham, and Co.	Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
Benjamin Darley	Mullendorff, Nahmer, and Co
Lamb, Parbury, and Co.	Henry H. Beauchamp
Campbell and Co.	Frost, Kohler, and Co.
Macnamara, Son, and Co.	Mitchell and Co.
W. H. Eldred	James Malcolm and Co.
James Mort and Co.	L. Michaelis
Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.	Vial d'Aram, Milliere, and Co
George Rees	Lotze and Larnach
Benjamin Buchanan and Co.	M. E. Murnin
E. Wyld	Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
Ebsworth and Co.	Allan and Norton
Laidley, Ireland, and Co.	Fairhust and Co.
Buyers and Learmonth	Thomas Bowden
Scott and Jolly	James Dean
J. Grafton Ross	A. Solmitz and Co.
Alexander Sage	E. M. Sayers
M. Metcalfe	Willis, Merry, and Co.
L. and S. Spyer and Co.	Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
Molison and Black	Rundle, Dangar, and Co.
E. and W. Paul	Muriel and Miller
W. Buckland, jun.	Smith, Croft, and Co.
Aspinwall, Sutherland, and Co.	Haege and Prell
	Kirchner and Co.
S. A. Joseph	How, Walker, and Co.
M. and L. Brodziak	John Bird
J. Ainsworth	Franck, Brothers, and Gans
Bensusan and Haes	S. D. Gordon
Caird, Paterson, and Co.	Prince, Bray, and Ogg
F. Garland Mylrea	Hugh Mackay
A. S. Webster	Rabone, Fees, and Co.
H. M. Joseph	Donaldson, Graham, and Co.
George Wilkie	E. H. Pollard
John A. Mathews	George Hamilton.
L. and S. Samuel.	

The stalls in the Great Hall are leased by the undermentioned:—

No. 1, R. Harnett	No. 6, J. te Kloot
2, Thomas Bowden	7, J. G. Cohen
3, Montefiore & Murphy	8, W. Dean and Co.
4, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.	9, W. J. Lennon
5, William Barton	10, Frith and Payten.

And the respective offices as follows, viz.:—
No. 1. 3. } Telegraph Offices
2. F. G. Mylrea
7. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company
6. 8. } Spain and Young
9. Towns and Darley
10. Lorimer, Rome, and Co.
11. Francis H. Grundy
13. R. T. Ford.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—The Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company desire to make it known that the Great Hall of the Exchange is open daily to the public, whether subscribers or not; and the merchants, tradesmen, and public generally are hereby invited to assemble daily, Saturdays excepted, for the transaction of business at the hour of high change, which at present is fixed at from 2 to half-past 2 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. 4th January.

FUSSELL and COMPANY have for the present declined the carrying business, having met with insurmountable difficulties with the railway system. Commercial Chambers, Sydney, January 7.

WILLIAM CLARKE and CO. having purchased Mr. John Lublin's valuable stock of hats and caps, and having just landed a shipment from the Commonwealth, begs to call the attention of the public to the same, the stock consisting of Christy's best black and drab hats, ladies' riding hats (of the latest fashion), every description of black hats, drab felts, &c. Also a superior assortment of French felts, military and navy ornaments, livery hats, lace cockades, &c. Hats and caps made to order. London hat warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

GOODS DEPARTMENT, GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS.
1. The Commissioners for Railways being desirous of affording the public every facility for the transport of goods by railway, have made arrangements for the delivery and collection of goods and parcels on and after the 1st January next.
2. All goods or parcels transmitted from any part of the country to any station upon the Great Southern Railway will, unless the same are specially marked "to be left till called for," be forwarded by the Traffic Manager and delivered at the stores or offices of the consignees in Sydney within twenty-four hours after receipt at any station.
3. All goods to be transmitted by rail from Sydney for any part of the country will be collected at the premises of the consignors in Sydney within twenty-four hours after the receipt of an application, in writing, addressed to C. J. Nealds, Esq., Traffic Manager, at any of the following addresses:—
Railway Department, Phillip-street
The Station, Redfern (care of Mr. Penfold, tobacconist, 297, George-street)
Toogood's, Rainbow Tavern, corner of King-street and Pitt-street
The Star Hotel, opposite the Exchange
Bath's Hotel, corner of Bridge-street and George-street
Bransgrove's, Great Britain Hotel, George-street
Edinburgh Castle Hotel, corner of Pitt-street and Bathurst-street.
4. All goods thus collected will be forwarded to Liverpool or such other railway station as they may be addressed to, by the next goods train, and delivered upon application to carriers, or others, according to the directions of the senders; and all carriers' drays will be loaded up by the railway servants under the direction of the Traffic Manager without any extra charge.
5. Upon the delivery of any goods by the railway servants, a receipt will invariably be taken, as a discharge to the Commissioners.
6. It is supposed that as a rule carriers will continue to arrange with merchants and others for their return loading, as at present; but the Traffic Manager will arrange with all carriers or other parties sending loading for the return loading, upon being requested to do so.
7. No charge whatever will be made for commission or agency. The charge only will be made on the receipt or the delivery of the goods to whomsoever consigned, and will consist of the authorised railway charge, and a cartage charge for collection and delivery in Sydney on the following scale:—

Goods over 1 cwt. and up to 5 cwt.	...	...	1s. 6d.
5 cwt. " 10 cwt.	...	...	2s. 6d.
10 cwt. " 15 cwt.	...	...	3s.
15 cwt. " 20 cwt.	...	...	4s.

And 2½d. per cwt. for every cwt. over one ton.
9. Thus the entire charge upon a ton of goods of the 3rd class, delivered at any merchant's stores in Sydney from Liverpool (22 miles) would be—

Railway charge	11s.
Delivery in Sydney, cartage	4s.
Payable on delivery	15s.

or for a ton of goods under the same class, delivered at the Parramatta Station from Sydney (13½ miles), would be—

Railway charge	6s. 9d.
Collection in Sydney, cartage ...	4s. 0d.
Payable on delivery ...	10s. 9d.

10. The charges upon all goods or parcels must be paid before they are delivered up; no credit will be given in future, except under special arrangement with the Commissioners: and no rebate or deduction from the authorised rates per mile will in any case be allowed.
11. Parties desirous of sending parcels or packages up to . cwt. by rail from Sydney to any station upon the line may book the same at the following places and rates, exclusive of the railway charges:—
Mr. Penfold's, 297, George-street
The Star Hotel, opposite the Exchange
Bath's Hotel, corner of Bridge-street and George-street
Toogood's, Rainbow Tavern, corner of King-street and Pitt-street
Bransgrove's Great Britain Hotel, George-street
Edinburgh Castle Hotel, corner of Pitt-street and Bathurst-street.
Charge for 56 lbs. and under, 6d. each · over lbs. and up to 112 lbs., 1s. each.
Parcels and packages carried by rail to the station at Redfern will also be delivered at the residences of parties to whom they are addressed in Sydney, on the same terms.
All charges on packages and parcels must be paid on delivery.
12. It is to be distinctly understood that nothing in these arrangements is intended to hinder any parties from sending goods or parcels to the railway by their own or hired vehicles, or removing them from it; but all perishable articles, or articles marked "to be left till called for," will be retained at the risk of the owners; and all goods whatsoever not removed within forty-eight hours after arrival per train will be liable to charges for storage at the rate of threepence per package per day, or one shilling per ton per day, at the option of the Commissioners.
13. The Commissioners will not be responsible for the safety of goods unless they are properly directed and packed; and every consignment of goods should be accompanied by a consignment or forwarding note, signed by the sender or senders.
14. All goods intended to be sent per railway must be delivered to the Clerk of the Goods Department, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
15. The railway servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuities under pain of dismissal.
16. It is requested that any irregularity may be immediately notified to the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Sydney; or to the Traffic Manager, Railway Department, Sydney.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 26th December, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day admitted as PARTNERS in my business, Mr. EDWARD WRENCH, late General Manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and Mr. THOMAS W. ATKINSON; and that in future my business will be carried on under the style and firm of ATKINSON, WRENCH, and COMPANY. J. H. ATKINSON. Circular Quay, Sydney, 1st January, 1858.

J. and E. ROW beg to notify to their numerous customers, that they have, THIS DAY, disposed of the retail branch of their Business at 64, King-street, to Mr. C. C. FINCH, for whom they solicit a continuance of those favours which have been so liberally bestowed on their establishment, and, in introducing Mr. Finch to their notice, feel assured from the experience they have had of his business habits, obliging manners, and thorough acquaintance of the dispensing and pharmaceutical branches of the business, during his long residence with them, that he will merit a continuance of their support.
1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.—C. C. FINCH begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sydney, the public generally, and more particularly the numerous customers of J. and E. Row, that he has purchased the retail business of that firm, and now solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage bestowed upon his predecessors; and as his attention will be wholly directed to the retail and dispensing departments, he flatters himself, from the large experience he has had in one of the most fashionable watering places in England, he will succeed in securing a continuance of those favours which may be bestowed; and having access to the well-assorted stock of Messrs. J. and E. Row, the newest and choicest preparations will be always on hand direct from the first houses in London.
C. C. FINCH will particularly call the attention of the Medical Profession and the public to the fact that the Dispensing department will receive every attention calculated to satisfy the most fastidious, and will be under the personal superintendence of the advertiser.
1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.—Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Bank Court, Sydney, having disposed of the Retail Branch of their Business, will for the future confine their attention to the Wholesale Branch of the same; and having lately removed to those very capacious Stores, Bank Court, they will have every facility of executing their numerous orders; and, in soliciting the support and patronage of druggists and storekeepers generally, beg to assure that no effort shall be wanting on their part to give entire satisfaction, and Mr. J. Row having recently returned from England, where he has succeeded in making the most satisfactory arrangements, they believe the price and quality of their articles will be found highly advantageous.
No. 2, Bank Court, Sydney.
1st January, 1858.

MESSRS. FOSS, SON, and CO. have this day disposed of their Retail and Dispensing Business, to Messrs. REDFORD and BURRELL, who they have great confidence in recommending as their successors, and beg to return their sincere thanks for the liberal support they have received from their friends and the public. January 1st, 1858.

MESSRS. REDFORD and BURRELL, having purchased the old and well-known Drug and Dispensing Establishment of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., beg respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same liberal support hitherto awarded to them, which they trust by strict personal attention to merit, and having the advantage of a constant reference to the late proprietors, and access to all registered prescriptions, parties may depend upon their prescriptions and family recipes being dispensed as hitherto. January 1st, 1858.

MESSRS. FOSS, SON, and CO. beg to intimate that they have retired from the Retail and Dispensing Business, and will in future confine themselves to the Wholesale Department exclusively, which will be conducted on the same principle as the leading drug houses in London. January 1st, 1858. Entrance down the Gateway.

NOTICE.—R. P. RICHARDSON (late Sales' Clerk at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Auctioneer, Valuer, and General Agent, is now prepared to effect sales of all descriptions of properties in town, suburbs, or country, by private contract, or public auction, on the ground or at his Land Sale Room, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the EMPIRE Office).
N.B.—Estates managed, rents collected, and loans for any amount negotiated. January 5th, 1858.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, at MARTIN and SCHRODER'S, a first-rate Milch Cow, just calved; perfectly quiet, and can be recommended.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A large number of parcels of Books, &c., are now lying at the office of the Denominational School Board, in readiness for Church of England Schools in the Sydney Diocese. The Chairmen of the Local Boards of such schools are therefore requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Board, as early as possible, the best means of conveyance of these parcels to their respective schools. C. E. ROBINSON, Secretary. Sydney, December 31st, 1857.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date, the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits, are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. G. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who will grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered in due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

WINNOWING MACHINES.—Thrashing Machines, 1 and 2 horse-power. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner Park-street.

MR. W. G. LAMBERT, Licensed Auctioneer, of the York-street Horse Bazaar, has for SALE the following selection:—
A splendid dogcart, built by Parfitt, in the most approved style
A first-rate gelding; stands 16 hands; very superior in harness or saddle, and has also been accustomed to a four-wheeled carriage
Two dogcarts, of superior build, with harness, &c.
The above are worthy the attention of any gentleman desirous of purchasing superior and useful stock at moderate prices.
Horses and gigs to LET on hire, and taken in at livery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Pooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.
To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
[E. I. (Signed) HENRY GAMP.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever
Indigestion	cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
And sold wholesale by the Agent,
JOHN BIRRELL, 74, King-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Every head of a family should keep a supply of these great specifics at hand. No household can safely dispense with them. External injuries which would result in the loss of a limb, or the crippling of a joint, if treated in the ordinary modes, may be cured with despatch and without pain or hazard, by use of the ointment. Erysipelas, scrofula, boils, sores, and all external ailments, are removed with equal facility and certainty, by the application of this great curative; and the manifold diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines, so often fatal in this country, yield invariably to the sanative operations of these pills. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has just opened cases of Children's Summer Clothing, consisting of jean pelisses, marcella coats and jackets, white frocks and capes richly trimmed with English embroidery, ladies' and children's underclothing, and baby linen.

W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, has now on SALE traced muslin for sleeves, collars, and flouncing, and children's dresses and capes, embroidery cotton, crochet cotton in the skein, grey merino for knitting, perforated cardboard, wools, canvas, and patterns, O.P. beads, black bugles, and a general assortment of materials for fancy needlework. The trade supplied, and country orders carefully attended to.

W. READING, 254, George-street.—Summer Millinery in the most attractive style, crenoline bonnets, children's eugenie hats elegantly trimmed, feathers, flowers, and Paris net bonnet shapes.

TO UPHOLSTERERS and CABINETMAKERS.—Horsehair Seating on SALE, the undermentioned widths—16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32 inches. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MUSLIN WORK, consisting of Collars, Habitshirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and Sets.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have the opportunity of offering to their friends and the public an excellent assortment of these articles, bought to advantage, and to be sold at very moderate rates. Also a complete assortment of Table Linen, purchased and marked under the same circumstances. George and Barrack streets.

SEED POTATOES.—Real good seed in fine order. FEARNLEY'S Produce Stores, Lower George-st.

NEW BONNETS.—The largest stock of bonnets in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

LADIES' Drab Llama Cloth Mantles, for summer, at 16s. 9d. each, the fashion in London and Paris. Received this day, one case of the above choice mantles, from the celebrated house of Nicoll's, Regent-street, London. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW BONNETS.—Opened this day, one case of elegant Bonnets, direct from Paris. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FRENCH BAREGE, in every shade of colour, the best quality, only 8½d. per yard. WALTHAM RUSH'S.

TO CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.—For SALE, House and Land, or Land only; one of the best and safest investments in the colony. For particulars apply to W. R. WHITTELL, Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

CROCKERY.—Now landing, (50) crates of Crockery, consisting of cups and saucers, plates, chamber sets, and assorted crockery. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

MACHINERY for SALE.—One 37-inch first-class Vertical Saw Mill, complete, quiet motion, with 50 saws and 50 pairs of saw buckles, with or without driving shafting and pulleys. Fanett and Barr, makers.
Also, One self-acting large Circular Saw Frame, complete, with rack table to cut 35 feet long, with 7 saws. Same makers.
Also, One self-acting Iron Planing Machine, to plane 6 feet long, 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, self-acting on the horizontal, vertical, and angular cuts, with driving apparatus attached. Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Leeds.
Also, One Horizontal high-pressure Steam Engine, 20 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet stroke, capable of working to 45 horse-power, with two boilers, and fittings, complete. Belfast Foundry Company.
Also, Two Derrick Cranes, capable of lifting 3 and 4 tons.
Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street, Sydney; or to ROBERT WHYTTE, Colliery Manager, A. A. Company, Newcastle.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—Very extensive and valuable Stations for Sale, conveniently situated in the Darling District. Apply to SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, every size, on SALE at the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

LADIES' Cashmere Boots, warranted strictly durable, 4s. 6d. per pair. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

BOYS' CLOTHING, well finished, at extremely low prices, ex British Merchant. Hall of Commerce.

LADIES' Coloured Cashmere Boots, in very shade, 7s. 6d. per pair. Hall of Commerce South Head Road.

1000 Pairs Men's Bluchers, 5s. 6d. Ex British Merchant. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS are selling white sewn Chip Bonnets, the most fashionable shape, 2s. 6d. each. King-street.

THE CHEAPEST and most useful Work ever published in this colony.—Just published, at the reduced price of 1s., by post, 1s. 4d., MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK, for 1858; a Miscellany of useful information, colonial and general; 226 pages, foolscap octavo.
Also MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC, for 1858, for 6d.; by post, 9d.
J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.
☞ Sold by all booksellers in town and country.

CRICKET! CRICKET! CRICKET!—LEVY BROTHERS, Queen's Arcade, Melbourne, have on SALE, and are prepared to offer at exceedingly reduced prices, 20 Cases Cricketing Materials, comprising—Clapshaw's plain, dovetailed, and spring-handled bats; stumps, plain and brass-feruled; Duke's best balls, leg-guards, gauntlets, spiked soles, jackets, scoring papers, &c. Catalogues and lists of prices of the above forwarded free on application.

STERLING SILVER PRESENTS for CHRISTMAS New Year's Gifts, New Year's Gifts.
Regatta and Race Committees.
SAMUEL DAVIS begs to call the attention of the public to the following articles and the prices

One dozen pure silver teaspoons for	...	...	£3 10 0
Children's ditto mugs and cups, each	...	...	2 10 0
Boarding school forks and spoons, in cases	...	...	2 0 0
Handsome silver shooting goblets, in cases	...	...	7 7 0
Elegant regatta cups, mounted with splendid figures, such as Neptune, Sailor, Man at Wheel, &c., these cups weigh from 40 ozs. to 50 ozs., and are in cases, price	...	...	26 0 0
A great variety of these presentation silver goods are on show.			
Sterling silver presentation snuff boxes from	...	...	2 10 0
Ladies' elegant card cases from	...	...	2 10 0
Gents' cigar cases, very elegant, from	...	...	3 3 0
Silver-mounted scent bottles from	...	...	0 7 6

SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, late 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, George-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

COUNTRY Buyers of Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads &c., are invited to inspect the stock now on hand at Wm. DEAN'S Cabinet Warerooms, Market-street. Experienced packers.
☞ Note the address:—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Old City Theatre, Market-street.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

WEST INDIA BLACK VARNISH, for preserving Wood and Ironwork of all kinds from heat or cold, or change of temperature.
Builders and others are strongly recommended to apply the above to all external and internal woodwork, as a protection against rot or damage.
It forms on the surface a strong coat, is easily applied with a common tar brush, and two coats are generally found sufficient.
It has been long used in the West Indies, and been found to answer where neither coal tar nor paint would answer.
On ship's hulls, yards, chains.
On iron railings, railway iron of all kinds.
On posts, rails, palings, shingles, and even slates, it has been found to answer admirably.
Any person can use it, and as a trial, the undersigned will sell small quantities to those who may be erecting wooden houses or slab huts in the suburbs or bush.
Shipping and country orders will be executed, and further particulars ascertained on application to the undersigned, who are the sole proprietors.
LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

NOW LANDING, ex late arrivals—A large assortment of pocket cutlery, scissors, &c.
Glaziers' diamonds, coil chains, ¼ to ½ inch
Bullock, sheep, and house bells
Tea and dinner bells, safety fuse
Galvanised iron buckets, hobble chains
Navigators' tools, iron wire
Joiners' brads, Flemish tacks
Tinned, cut, and wrought tacks, bib cocks
Double hand screw plates, stocks and dies
Wrought and cut flooring brads, cut lath nails
Warner's strong brass lift and force pumps
Platform weighing machines, mall axes
Counter weighing machines, Salter's balances
Gilpin's post hole augers, complete
Bell and Black's plaid vestas and gas matches
Best London choppers and iron handle cleavers
Furnace and oven doors, furnace gratings
Forge backs and TUE irons, cart springs
Snaffle and Pelham bits, spurs
Stirrup irons, bright and brass hames
Stockmen's whip thongs, collar check, serge, &c.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

SIDE-SADDLE.—A Ladies' Saddle, by a good maker, to be SOLD. Application to be made between the hours of 11 and 3, 95, Macquarie-street, opposite Legislative Assembly. To save trouble, price £5 10s.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Governor Morton and Columbine:
Burton ale, Worthington and Robinson's, No. 3
Demerara rum, Preston's finest quality, 34 o.p.
Hams and bacon, Sinclair's best quality.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Macquarie-place.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of
American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Douglass' pumps, sack trucks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other churns
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES for SALE.—Irrawang, Tomago, &c. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie place.

RECTIFIED SULPHURIC ACID, 1·800, for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

TO EARTHENWARE and Glass Buyers.—Now landing, ex several shipments. For SALE, all the goods now in demand, in good order. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

THE SALE of ENMORE LODGE, Newtown.—Public Notice.—Cards to view and catalogues of this important Sale of Furniture, &c., &c., &c., at Enmore Lodge, Newtown, are now obtainable at the rooms of the auctioneer. ROBERT MURIEL, No. 232, George-street.

ONE of the Best BLOCKS of Land near Sydney for SALE.—The undersigned has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by private treaty, about 20 acres of Land on Manly, about 15 minutes' walk from the Pier Hotel. There is a house built, and about 7 acres of land now under cultivation. This block of land is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to obtain a freehold near the city; and to a practical market gardener, with sufficient capital, would be a sure fortune. Title—direct from the Crown.
For particulars, apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 83, King-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, one House on the Riley Estate; also, four in Bay-street, Glebe, together or separate—the former £50, cash, and the remainder by weekly or other instalments to suit purchasers; and the other houses on the same terms, or by yearly instalments (less than the rent would amount to) until payment of the purchase money. Apply to Mr. SMART, conveyancer, 97, Elizabeth-street.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.—Choice Building Allotments and Villa Sites, delightfully situated on the Kingston Estate, adjoining the above station, FOR SALE, on very liberal terms. Apply to the agent for the estate, R. P. RICHARDSON, at his Land Sale Room, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the EMPIRE Office), or on the land.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
15 single horse powers
4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power
23 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.
Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Resin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 3 and 5 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, 22nd October.

SUPERIOR MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, ex Royal Shepherdess, just opened, and now on SALE; also, a beautiful assortment of Enamelled Slate Chimney Pieces. The above goods are from the best makers, and only require to be seen to be approved. Best English Portland Cement and Plaster of Paris (quality guaranteed). WILLIAM PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 218, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

COALS, Coke, Firewood, cut by steam or uncut, and Charcoal, delivered in any quantity to all parts of the city and suburbs, including North Shore, Balmain, and Pyrmont. DUGUID and MANSON. Depot—A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point. Office—Commercial Chambers, Exchange Corner.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burned screened Lime may now be had in any quantity for cash, at the following reduced prices:—
At the Newington Kilns, at the Albion Wharf, Sydney, and at Mr. J. Good's, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta, for 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, on the Parramatta Road, and delivered on the River or Harbour for 1s. 6d. per bushel.

TO MILLERS.—Blackmore's Patent Bolting Cloths, without seams, for dressing flour. Just received, 1 case, assorted sizes. The superior quality of these cloths are well-known, being principally used in England, Canada and United States. H. CROUCH, agent, George-street, Parramatta.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay. The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.,—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

SLATES, Slates.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street. Circular Quay.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have for SALE, 40,000 feet ½ inch White Pine, planed on one side. Also

5000 BEST Bangor Slates, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, and 16 x 8.

5000 SUPERIOR Swiss Paving Slabs, for halls, verandahs, kitchens, &c., 17 x 17, 19 x 19, 22 x 22—very cheap.

17,000 FEET superior T. and G. Pitch Pine Flooring Boards, 1¼ inch. Cedar any thickness.

25,000 FEET Pitch Pine, planed one side, for stair treads, 1, 1½, and 2 inches.

75,000 FEET Carpenters' Boards, planed one side, 1 and 1¼ inch.

125,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles, Palings, and Battens.

75,000 FEET Kauri Pine, T. and G. Boards, ½ inch for boat building; ¾, 1, 1½, 2 inch and joists.

500 AMERICAN Ash Oars, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, and 22 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD!! HARDWOOD!!! To Builders, Contractors, and others.—The undersigned is prepared to supply buildings with the best colonial hardwood, at reduced rates (defying competition). Buildings of any description supplied on the shortest notice. All orders left at the Market Wharf or Lane Cove, will be attended to with despatch. Palings, shingles, laths, posts and rails always on hand. JOHN BROWN, Market Wharf and Lane Cove.

SHEET LEAD.—Builders supplied by the roll or cwt., to any size required. C. F. EDWARDS, ironmonger, 427, George-street South.

CURLED HORSEHAIR, just landed, and suitable for saddlers and mattress makers. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

TO OUTFITTERS, Drapers, Tailors, Haberdashers, Milliners, and the Trade.
Parties requiring premises for any of the above honourable callings, in a first-class situation, moderate rent, good connexion, and in the best thoroughfare in Sydney.
Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by private contract, the interest in the lease of first-class business premises.
The returns are not exceeded by any house in a similar branch, and is now doing a steady ready money trade.
With the lease will be included the fixtures, and the incoming tenant will have the option of taking the stock, or any part of it at a valuation.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.
CHAS MOORE and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the La Hogue leaving earlier than was anticipated, the sale of furniture, &c., of Robert Blake, Esq., Balmain, advertised for Tuesday next, will take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
4 superior young horses from Hunter River
2 ditto ditto, from Wollongong
2 very fine phaeton horses
A couple of town cobs
A very handsome child's pony
40 other horses. Also
Well-known bay horse
Hooded phaeton and harness
Shamrock dog cart
Silver-mounted harness, &c.

Milch Cows.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 prime milch cows, with calves at side. They have just arrived from the Hunter, and will milk without bailing up.

Pair of Grey Carriage Mares.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of well-bred grey mares, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness; have been accustomed to run together, are very steady, and both good hackneys.

Hooded Phaetons
Dogcart and Harness
Bay Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,
A handsome hooded phaeton, light, roomy, and strong; has been run constantly with one horse
An elegant shamrock dogcart; built by Arthur, to order
A set of silver-mounted harness, with White's patent tugs, and
An exceedingly fine bay phaeton horse; without exception one of the best and most stylish horses in Sydney.
To parties in want of a really elegant turn-out, this is an exceedingly favourable opportunity. The vehicles are by first-class makers; and the horse is invaluable for either a phaeton or a dogcart. They are the property of a gentleman who has now no further use for them.
☞ Will be on view on Thursday.

Lady's Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay mare by Young Camerton, a very perfect hackney, accustomed to carry a lady.

Pair of well-known Carriage Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by A. Brown, Esq., Hartley, who is leaving for England, per La Hogue, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant,
A pair of large powerful carriage horses, thoroughly broken, and steady in single and double harness; have been accustomed to run together, and can be well recommended as a really good useful pair of horses.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1495623

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 121, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Pair Handsome Carriage Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from John W. Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of very handsome chesnut geldings, a perfect match, both as regards colour, height, and pace, thoroughly good in single and double harness, stand 15 hands high, have been accustomed to run together, and are well adapted for a town pair.

Horse Sale TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

To be Sold by Auction, by

MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp,
10 superior cart horses, just arrived from the country, subject to trial, warranted each to pull a ton up Druitt-street
2 good gig horses, warranted sound and free from vice
6 excellent saddle horses, with saddles
40 other horses, broken to saddle and harness
One bay horse, spring cart and harness
Horses and carts, drays, gigs, spring carts, cart and gig harness, saddles, &c., &c.

By Order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.
☞ All the Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest in and to a Claim of £149 1s. 5d., against the ship Lord Burleigh, for goods sold and delivered in October, 1855.

ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at No. 232, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 9th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the above.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Sale.

AT THE MART, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
Slops, drapery goods, Panama and Manila hats, boots, shoes, jewellery, fancy goods, work boxes, office clocks, saddles, telescopes, opera glasses, &c.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. FLEETWOOD is instructed by the Proprietor, who is leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Friday, January 8th, on the premises, No. 86, Palmer-street North, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the neat furniture, comprising, cheffonier, chests of drawers, loo table, morocco sofa, hair seated and other chairs, looking glasses, tubular iron and other bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, kitchen utensils, a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., &c.

Damaged Snuff.
Duty paid.
To Tobacconists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN, at Pollard's Bonded Store, THIS DAY January 8th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases assorted snuffs, in half-pound packages, slightly damaged, duty paid.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

Property of a Lady leaving the Colony.
To Furniture Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 8th, 1858, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The following household furniture, comprising
Rosewood square piano
Dining table, sideboard
Marble top table
Telescope tables, &c.
Haircloth chairs
Bedsteads, beddings, palliasses
Portable bedstead
Looking glasses
Washing stands, sofas
Couches, school desks, forms
Carpets, fenders
Washing tubs, crockery.
Shower baths, &c.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale.
Negrohead Tobacco
Cigars.
By order of the Importers.
To close accounts.
To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Pollard's Bonded Store, THIS DAY, January 8th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following choice parcels of negrohead and cavendish tobaccos, comprising
11 half-tierces Ram brand negro tobacco
4 half-tierces Eagle brand negrohead tobacco
2 ditto Lion ditto ditto ditto
36 quarter-boxes Jessie Hare's gold leaf, ½ lbs.
3 boxes patent eights, Conwaly's brand
45 boxes patent eights, J. Beverley's celebrated brand
30 cases Club brand ½ lb. lumps, 6 boxes in each case.
CIGARS.
12 cases, 120 M, Havana Manila cigars, Stadt Utrecht
4 cases Havanah cigars.
SNUFFS.
2 barrels Scotch snuff, in bladders
2 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale.
120 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated House of James Davies and Son.
Comprising a Most Choice Assortment.
Just Landed, ex Governor Morton.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, January 12th, 1858, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The following excellent assortment of James Davies and Son's boots and shoes, comprising
GENTS'
Gent's calf wellington boots, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, light
Ditto ditto ditto boots, pegged
Ditto ditto princess ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto light ditto
Ditto memel balmoral boots, enamelled goloshed
Ditto best patent boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic sides, patent golosh
Ditto memel boots, elastic sides, patent golosh
Ditto best calf boots, elastic sides
Ditto memel boots, elastic sides, calf golosh.
MEN'S
Calf blucher boots, high backs, bradded
Light ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Best watertights, rough-bradded
Kip laced boots, nailed
YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
Calf blucher boots, high backs, bradded
Kip ditto ditto, brass bradded.
WOMEN'S
Calf lace boots, brass bradded
Patent calf slippers, sandals
Cachmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, ditto, patent fronts
French coloured cachmere boots, to lace.
LADIES'
Kid top boots, elastic sides, plain fronts.
Ditto ditto ditto, patent ditto
Cachmere boots, elastic sides, patent ditto
Ditto ditto, to lace
Coloured ditto, plain fronts, elastic sides
Velvet slippers, chenille bound
Berlin ditto
Common ditto.
GIRLS'
Best patent calf shoes and straps
Ditto cachmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, coloured ditto
Ditto cordovan boots, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, and bradded
Ditto grain ditto, pumps
Ditto cloth ditto, elastic sides
Ditto memel ditto, patent fronts
Ditto bronze ditto, patent ditto.
CHILDREN'S
Best patent calf shoes and straps
Ditto memel boots, balmoral
Ditto black morocco
Ditto cloth boots and welts
Black morocco
Cachmere, elastic sides
Coloured ditto, ditto ditto
Cordovan boots and welts
Ditto ditto welts, bradded
Grain boots, pums
Patent boots
Best cachmere boots
Gents' Margate slippers.
Terms at sale.
☞ It needs but little comment from the auctioneer to direct attention to the above, as also to the sale being without reserve, by the importers' express order.

Broadcloths
Fancy Does
Serges, &c.
To Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, the following, to close consignments,
Black broadcloths
Invisible ditto
Blue ditto
Fancy doeskins
Black cassimeres
Silk serges
Cashians, &c., &c.
Terms as usual.

Drab Shell Hats
Ditto ditto ditto, green unders
Drab Merino Hats
White ditto ditto
White Sardinians
Ditto ditto, green unders
Fawn, Brown, and Mouse ditto
Ditto ditto, green unders
Black Silk Hats
Panama ditto
Leghorn ditto.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
11 cases of hats, all new shapes, and suited to the present season.
Terms, liberal.

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91 Packages of New Goods,
Ex Bangalore and British Merchant.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, the 8th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 91 packages of new drapery goods, now landing, ex Bangalore and British Merchant, consisting of
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' long cloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Welsh Flannels.
On account of the manufacturers.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and the trade.
THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The following, on account of the manufacturers,
B in diamond, 37—12 pieces Welsh flannel
38—12 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Rich Moire Mantles
Ditto Glace ditto.
All new goods and new shapes.
To Drapers, Shawlmen, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case rich moire antique mantles
1 ditto ditto glace ditto.
All new goods and styles.

Cement
Plaster of Paris.
To Builders and Contractors.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
155 barrels Nine Elms plaster of Paris
65 Ditto ditto Roman cement.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Large Unreserved Sale.
Iron Bedsteads
Cutlery, Ironmongery, Shot
Double and Single Guns
Boiled and Raw Oil, Turps
Brushware, Twine, Fishing Tackle
Paper Hangings, Stationery, Engravings, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
103 packages of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Groceries, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, 12th January, 1858.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, TUESDAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock, to close various accounts,
Tea
Sugar
Coffee
Blue
Matches
Hams (American)
Ditto (Westphalia)
Bacon
Figs
Mustard, 1 lb. and half-lb.
Salad oil, pints and half-pints (Whybrow's, Feast's, and Clayton's)
Pickles, pints and quarts
Sardines
Salmon
Jams and jellies
Lobsters
North Wilts cheese
Butter
Pork
Hops
Soap
Tobacco, &c., &c.
Terms at sale

MULBERRY COTTAGE, NEUTRAL BAY.

A most delightfully situated Residence, with waterside frontage to Neutral Bay; one of the most charming sites within the harbour of Port Jackson, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., T. S. Mort, and — Reeve, Esqs. The distance from Sydney by water is convenient, and at high water persons may land right in front of the door. It is only a few hundred yards from the CREMORNE GARDENS, and a short distance from the Ferry at Milson's Point.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th of January, at 11 o'clock,
A comfortable cottage, with three rooms, hall, kitchen, fowl-house, out-offices, excellent flower gardens, &c., delightfully situate at the head of NEUTRAL BAY, just beyond the CREMORNE GARDENS, commanding a most charming view of the WATERS of PORT JACKSON, the City, and surrounding neighbourhood.
The house is erected on a large plot of land, having a waterside frontage of 148 feet by a depth of 407 feet; garden, good trees, and a well of excellent water. It is at present occupied by Mrs. Campbell, as a ladies' school.
Parties may view the property by applying for cards to the auctioneers.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal. Title, first-rate.

Ex Hopscott.
Clayton's Oilmen's Stores.
The last shipment from this celebrated House.
Day of Sale TUESDAY, 12th January, 1858.

For Positive Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Clayton's oilmen's stores, comprising their usual assortment.
Just landed and for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Contractors, and others requiring building materials, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Ground, at the corner of George and Jamison streets, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the buildings, walls, foundations, doors, windows, linings, skirtings, staircases, &c., &c., &c., on the premises situated in George-street, commencing at the north-west corner of Jamison street, consisting of two shops, and dwelling-houses, one recently occupied by Mr. Haldon, as a public-house, known as the Forth and Clyde, and the other by Mr. Brenner, as a boot and shoe shop, known as the Golden Boot; also, that portion of the present banking premises of the Bank of Australasia, situate on the south side of the entrance-hall, together with all the outbuildings on the south side of the yard, the whole of which is more particularly defined on a plan now on view at the Auction Mart. The iron safe, iron doors, and iron windows in the strong room and two rooms adjoining will not be sold.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 11th January.

To Platedware Dealers and others.
Platedware
Fancyware
Pocket Cutlery
German Silverware
Pocket and Horn Combs
Gents' and Ladies' Whips
Papier Mache Ware
Slate Chess Table.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice as under—
PLATEDWARE.
Electro plated tea and coffee services
Ditto cruet frames, 4 to 7 holes
Ditto ditto revolving ditto
Ditto liqueur frame and pickle frames
Ditto kettle and stands
Ditto cream jugs and butter coolers
Ditto sugar baskets and salts
Ditto cake baskets
Ditto cover dishes
Ditto chamber candlesticks and snuffers
Ditto pillar candlesticks
Ditto ditto snuffers and trays.
CUTLERY.
Sets 50 pieces square bone knives and forks
Sets ditto ivory ditto ditto
Pin-tipped forks
Sets black oval rim table and dessert knives
Ivory table and dessert knives and forks
Stag table and dessert ditto
Sportsmen's knives
Stag, wharncliff, and ivory knives, 2 and 4 blade
Pearl and shell pockets knives, 2 and 4 blades
Barbers' scissors
Cutters' scissors, 5, 6, 6½ inch
Horn and ivory razors
German-silver table, tea, and dessert spoons
Electro-plated tea, salt, mustard spoons.
TO STATIONERS.
200 gross E. pens
1 case vases.
1 case—
Stained dressing combs
Horn small tooth ditto
Ivory bailed combs
Ditto dandriff ditto
Ladies' and gents' whips
Papier mache tables
Feather dusters
Slate chess tables.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Dealers and Hawkers.
80 Packages Boots and Shoes, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
80 trunks boots and shoes, as under:
Men's stout wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto ditto short ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto kip bluchers, ditto, H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto watertights, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto army bluchers, ditto, back straps
Boys' and youths' best calf cossacks, 10-13 and 1-4
Ditto and kip ditto, 10-13 and 1-4
Ditto and ditto calf prince george boots, 10-4
Ditto and ditto kip lace boots, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto and ditto enamel morning slippers, 10-4
Girls' cachmere boots, to lace and button, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto elastic sides, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace and button, welts, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, patent golashed, 2-5, 6-9, and 10-13
Ditto coloured cachmere boots, 2-5 and 6-9
Ditto kid top, patent golashed, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto best patent calf strap shoes, 6-9 and 10-13
Ladies' best black cashmere boots, B.B. to lace
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, elastic goree
Ditto coloured cachmere adelaide boots
Ditto bronze kid boots, patent toes
Ditto black ditto ditto, patent vamped, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto golashed balmoral boots
Ditto cloth boots, patent vamped and golashed, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, cordovan ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto best patent calf shoes pumps
Ditto enamelled seal ditto, welts
Ditto black lasting slippers, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto adelaide boots, ditto
Ditto ditto cachmere boots, patent golashed, welts
Ditto cloth adelaide ditto, ditto ditto pumps, B.B.
Ditto best black kid shoes, operas, elastic sandals
Ditto ditto brighton shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto venetian morning slippers
Ditto margate and brussels ditto ditto
Women's leather lace boots, eyelets
Ditto grain shoes, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto morning slippers
Gents' calf wellingtons, square and bevel edges
Ditto best patent wellingtons, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto prince george boots, ditto ditto
Ditto stout calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto short ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.
Auction Sale at the Australian Auction Mart,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.
Oilmen's Stores;
Provisions
Groceries
Teas, Sugar, &c.
On FRIDAY, 8th January, 1858,
At Eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the above goods from the best London Houses, per recent arrivals, now landing, viz.:—
Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce, pints and half-pints
Batty and Co.'s assorted sauces, half-pints
Ditto salad oil, half-pints
Ditto half and quarter pint capers
Ditto pickles, assorted, pints
Ditto assorted bottled fruits
Ditto potted meats, assorted, pictorial pots
Ditto table vinegar, quarts
Ditto 1 and 2 lb. jams and jellies, assorted
Colman's Durham mustard, 1-lb. and ¼-lb.
Ditto No. 1 starch, in 56 and 28 lb. boxes
Ditto ¼-oz. thumb blue
Barry and Co.'s chocolate
Cocoa nibs
Patras currants, in carroteels and barrels
Soft shell almonds
Fresh walnuts
Patna rice
Mauritius sugar
South Sea Island arrowroot
Salmon, 1 and 2 lb.
Sardines
Baltimore oysters
Billing's prime sugar-cured hams
North Wilts cheese
Prime Gouda cheese
Robinson's groats
Carraway seed
Castor oil, half-pints
Liquorice, in cases
Burns' prize cutty pipes, 5 and 10 gross
Best Kent hops
English wax vestas, round plaid boxes
Grocers' papers
Ditto ditto bags
Ditto twine
Hale's patent sperm candles
Black pepper, in small bags
I. N. R. matches
Ground chicory
Vinegar, in casks
Steel's Liverpool crown soap, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Assorted Sauces
Castor Oil
Ex Hopscott, Captain Richardson, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January,
IL in diamond—
41-10—10 cases assorted sauces, each 6 dozen
21-40—20 ditto castor oil, each 1 dozen quarts.
All more less damaged.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Fruiterers, and others.
Preserved Bananas
South Sea Island Arrowroot
Ex Dart.
Auction Sale, THIS MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
750 lb. preserved bananas
5 tons S. S. I. arrowroot.
Terms at sale.

To close a Joint Account.
Superior Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
Ex Horizont and Algerine.
For Sale, THIS DAY, without reserve.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at a quarter to 12 o'clock,
109 chests, 587 half-chests first-class congous, to close a joint account, viz.,
Ex Horizont,
109 chests superior congou
287 half-chests ditto ditto.
Ex Algerine,
300 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

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300 Bags Finest Patna Rice.
THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, at half-past 11 o'clock,
300 bags finest Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale by Auction, THIS DAY,
To close consignments,
Congou Tea,
In Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 8th January, 1858, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned parcels of teas, without reserve, to close consignments.
120 chests superior congou
200 half-chests ditto
200 boxes ditto.
Terms at sale.

The Tumas Station, on the Murrumbidgee, having a frontage of twelve miles to that river, situate about twelve miles from Yass, about seventy from Goulburn, and about forty miles from Tumut.
Together with the Cattle and Horses thereon.

For unreserved Auction Sale on THURSDAY, 14th January, 1858.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 14th January, at half-past 12 o'clock,
That excellent and very valuable property known as the Tumas Station, situate about twelve miles distant from Yass, seventy miles from Goulburn, and forty miles from Tumut, having a frontage of twelve miles to the river Murrumbidgee.
It is capable of depasturing two thousand head of cattle, and is one of the best fattening stations on that river.
The improvements consist of four-room slab cottage, thoroughly painted, and store attached; stock and milking yards; one grass paddock, of about 300 acres, bounded by the River Murrumbidgee, enclosed with a good two-rail fence.
At a slight expense of fencing in a horse shoe bend of the river (about 2½ miles) a paddock of about ten thousand acres may be made that would enable the purchaser to have between two and three hundred head of fat stock all the year.
With the station will be sold one thousand head of cattle (more or less) quiet and well bred, a large proportion of bullocks.
One hundred horses and mares (more or less), comprising some of the best in the colony, of the scrubber breed, so well known in the southern districts for their excellent qualities as draught horses; and ten stock horses.
The unreserved sale of this valuable property, so eligibly situated in a well-known and favourite locality, being in a district famed for its fertility and good fattening qualities, cannot fail to enlist the attention of squatters and capitalists.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

For Sale by Public Auction.
The 99 Years' Leasehold of the Glebe Lands, Ryde, Kissing Point.
To be rented at per annum, in Allotments.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at Ryde, Kissing Point, on the ground, 15th January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, in the tent erected for the Bazaar which takes place on the 14th,
89 allotments—30 acres, more or less, varying in size from 50 feet frontage and 100 feet in depth to 3 acres each.
Lot 11 contains more than an acre of well-cultivated vineyard in full bearing.
The allotments are laid out to suit every class of buyers; the ground is all cleared and stumped, and at once ready to build upon, or cultivate as gardens or orchards, centrally situated, having capital frontages to the main road from Sydney via Ryde, to Pennant Hills, Parramatta, &c. The splendid situation of this land exceeds all description; to those parties acquainted with this superior property, the Auctioneers have nothing more to say, but to strangers who have never visited Ryde, this sale offers a piece of ground from which a view extends unsurpassed in New South Wales for beauty and variety, the healthiness of the spot is patent to the whole county, and the public will now have an opportunity of obtaining an allotment which could not be purchased at any price before this sale.
The steamers call at Kissing Point Wharf four times daily, distant considerably less than a mile from the Glebe. Schools, post-office, stores, and hotels have been long established, rendering the village replete with every accommodation the public can require.
Lithographs can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, Pitt-street, Sydney; the Auctioneers, 364, George-street; and at Mr. POPE'S, postmaster, Ryde, who will point out the land, and give every information to intending buyers.
Terms at sale.
Large plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
☞ Remember the day of sale—FRIDAY, 15th of January, on the Ground, at 12 o'clock. The first steamer leaves the Phœnix Wharf, at 9 o'clock a.m.

☞ Tuesday's Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 12th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the following goods.

Grey domestics	Long cashmere shawls
Linen sheeting	Barege shawls
Crumb cloths	Collars and sleeves
Table damask	Men's merino shirts
Woollen ditto	French ribbons
Roll shirting	Ditto braids
India longcloth	Straw bonnets
White counterpanes	Wool scarfs
White shirts	Half hose
Bishops' lawn	Women's white hose
White ground prints	Waterproof clothing
Scotch holland	Mens' mole trousers
Mens' doe trousers	Reel cotton
Ditto vests	Coloured thread
Made up dresses	White and black lace
Fancy buttons	Brown Holland
Womens' black hose	Ladies' neckties
Children's fancy socks	Barcelona ties, &c., &c.
Mens' marble socks	

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 12th instant.
New Drapery Goods, just landed.
30 Packages.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty packages new and seasonable goods, just landed, and including
4 cases Scotch holland
2 bales 72 inch bleached twill sheeting
2 bales 72 inch grey twill ditto
2 bales 72 inch dressed sheeting
3 bales derries, assorted
3 bales 36 inch grey domestics
2 cases window hollands, 32 inch to 42 inch
2 cases sewn muslins
Cambric insertions
Cambric scollops
Cambric flouncings
Sewed jacconet collars, &c., &c., &c.
2 bales blue serge shirts
1 bale Scotch twill shirts
3 bales druggets
4 cases prints
1 bale bed covers, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 8th instant.

Crockeryware
Glassware
Parian Vases
Ornaments.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Chamber sets
Dinner services
Ale glasses
Tumblers
Sugars
Tea and coffee services
Ewers and basins
Fruit dishes
Cake baskets
Butters
Terra cotta figures
Parian vases
Candlesticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, the 8th January.

Superior Cabinet Ware.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 343, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of very superior cabinet ware, including
Writing cases, plain, fitted, gilt, and illuminated
Mock russia paragon writing cases, fitted
Cross-grain napius desks, fitted, inks
Ladies' napius desks, fitted
Work boxes
Office files
Reference files
Leather ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 11th December.

Household Furniture.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. C. Abraham, 270, Liverpool-street, on MONDAY, the 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and sundries, consisting of
Looking glasses
Sofas
Tables
Carpets
Bedding
Horsehair mattress
Arabian bedsteads
Fender and firetrons
Chairs
Drawers
Safe
Kitchen utensils, sundries, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of
Crockeryware
Glassware.

One Hundred and Three Crates and Casks of the above Goods, just landed, ex Columbine, in excellent order.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers, Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and three crates and casks, containing a very excellent assortment of
Earthenware
China
Glass, bought expressly for the market.
☞ Full particulars in future advertisement.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

At Balmain.
THIS DAY, January 8.

Superior Household Furniture
Fine-toned Cabinet Pianoforte
Library of well-bound Standard Works, and other Effects.
At Mount Shamrock, Balmain.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, as above, the residence of Robert Blake, Esq. (about leaving the colony per La Hogue), THIS DAY, January 8th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Drawing-room suite, covered in rich damask
Loo, card, and ladies' work tables
Brilliant-toned cabinet pianoforte, 6½ octaves, &c., in handsome rosewood case
Large chimney glass in handsome gilt frame
Handsome tapestry carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
Hair-seated couch and chairs
Superior telescope dining table
Pedestal sideboard, fitted with celeret, &c.
Cheffoniers, office table
Large framed engravings, ornaments
China, glass, and plated ware
Window cornices, hangings, &c.
Large mahogany four-post bedsteads and bedding
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Wardrobes, chests drawers
Washstands and furniture, towel horses
Toilet tables and glasses, clothes baskets
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Standard novels and other works
Superior double-barrel fowling piece, and various other effects.
Terms, cash.

At half-past 10 o'clock.
A Complete Printing Establishment, in good order, with all tools, implements, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 226, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, January 8th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
Without any reserve.
The whole of the complete Printing Establishment, comprising presses, type in great variety, tools, implements, &c., &c.
The whole will be at first offered in one lot.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.

Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
*** All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. R. M. DAWSON.
☞ The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses 3d. per head ditto

BURNETT DISTRICT.

THE GINGAR GINGAR STATION,
Together with about
9000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February,
That complete and very desirable pastoral property known as GINGAR GINGAR; together with about 9000 first-class SHEEP, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement, and which are warranted sound and never diseased.
GINGAR GINGAR is replete with everything requisite for carrying on the station.
The improvements comprise—
Wool shed with lever press
Four-room cottage
Kitchen
Store and men's huts
(All shingled and well built.)
Milking yard, stock yard, paddock of 500 rod fencing and hurdles, are all of a first-rate description.
Drays, stores, supplies, &c., and about twenty head of superior horse stock to be taken at a valuation.
It is in the immediate vicinity of the well-known stations of Messrs. Lawson, Cadell, Strathdee, C. C. M'Donald, and Alfred Thomas, and is one of the most complete and compact stations in the Burnett District. It may be as well to remark that the sheep have all been bred on the run, and are the progeny of first-rate ewes selected with great care, and as there is room for increase of stock, coupled with the fact of the station being in complete working order, it may be considered one of those few chances which men of small means have of securing a first-rate investment.

GREAT LAND SALE at WINDSOR.—The Riverston Estate, three miles from Windsor, subdivided into 50 Agricultural and Pastoral Farms, will be sold by public auction, by JOHN R. LAVERACK, on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1858, at Mr. John M'Quade's Hotel, Windsor. For full particulars see HERALD and EMPIRE of Tuesday's and Saturday's issue.

At the Marine Hotel, Parramatta-street, Glebe,
MONDAY, 11th of January, 1858, at 11 o'clock.

To Publicans, Hotelkeepers, Furniture Dealers, &c.
Lease, Licence, Goodwill, Bar Fittings, Gas Fittings, comprising Spirit Fountain, Beer Engine, superior Household Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Washstands and Furniture, Dressing Tables and Glasses, Ornaments, Pictures, Cooking Utensils, and Sundries, &c.

GEORGE F. BAKER will sell by public auction, on the premises of the Marine Hotel, Parramatta-street, Glebe, opposite the Newtown Road, on MONDAY, January 11th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The lease, licence, goodwill, bar fittings, fixtures, gas fittings, household furniture, and effects—comprising superior counter and fittings, spirit fountain, beer engine, spirit kegs, measures, glassware, seats, and forms; also, tables, chairs, seats, and furniture in club room, iron bedsteads and bedding, washstands and furniture, dressing tables and glasses, ornaments, pictures, cooking utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Omnibus, Break, and Sociable.
In the Insolvent Estate of James Folkes.

THIS DAY, 8th January, York-street Sydney.
At Mr. W. G. Lamberts, senior, Horse and Carriage Bazaar.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions from J. Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, without reserve, as above,
A handsome new omnibus, to carry 10 or 20 passengers; a handsome new break; and a very pretty and comfortable sociable, fit for a family, and adapted for one horse.
The above carriages were built by insolvent, and were never used. The attention of livery stable men, omnibus proprietors, and others, is particularly called to the above sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Horses.
For positive Sale, all broken, and of the right sort, to meet the present urgent demand for those of a superior description.
On FRIDAY, the 8th day of January next.

MR. G. M. PITT has been favoured with instructions from F. J. Rusden, Esq., to sell by auction, at Cetts' Homebush Inn, Parramatta Road, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
A batch of 21 horses, just arrived from the station, in prime condition. A more handsome, useful, and desirable lot, taken as a whole, is seldom to be met with in this market; they stand from 14 to 16 hands high, thoroughly broken to saddle, quiet and docile, and possess all the requisites for cavalry chargers, capital roadsters, and stylish hacksters. It would be superfluous in the auctioneer to make further comment on their good qualities, as the best guarantee they can have is that they are from the stud of the proprietor, who has long been celebrated for breeding some of the best horse stock in the colony.
Among the number is a bright bay entire, black points, broken, 3 years old off; a very superior quiet animal.
To buyers for Western Australia, Melbourne, and adjacent ports, in quest of first-class horses, the auctioneer would direct their attention to this sale to supply their wants. As each horse is put up for sale his performances will be exhibited.
Terms at sale.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Timothy Cusack, who is about to remove to a distant part of the country, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Cabramatta, on MONDAY, 11th January.
The whole of his property, consisting of 60 head of cattle—among which are 20 head of milking cows—a team of working bullocks, with dray, 20 head of horse stock, some broken to saddle and harness; the superior entire horse Farmer, six years old, got by Mr. Wild's noted horse Paddy, out of a Clydesdale mare; one neat phaeton and harness, a few sets of cart and trace harness, about 12 tons of good oaten hay, about 200 bushels of wheat, 30 pigs, a lot of poultry; farming implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, roller, &c.; kitchen and dairy utensils; and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise. The whole will be sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Land on Emu Plains, for Positive Sale.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, John Perry, Esq., who is proceeding to England, to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon,
Three excellent farms of the most fertile and prolific description, in that most favoured locality Emu Plains.
No. 1. Contains seven acres, on which is erected a capital four-roomed brick cottage, outbuildings, garden, and orchard, a very eligible residence for a small genteel family; it is bounded on the east by a magnificent reach of the river Nepean, navigable by boats for ten miles and upwards, to the basin at the junction of the Warragamba and Western rivers, under whose embowering shades the finny tribes can be caught in abundance; the scenery to which, along the placid waters of the stream, is magnificent beyond conception, the banks being covered with an endless profusion of fragrant flowers and blooming shrubs, enlivening the senses with their delicious perfume, and creating that elasticity and buoyancy of spirits, which the sublime and beautiful in nature never fail to impart.
No. 2. Situated on the northern bank of the river, and adjoining the property of Mr. William York (originally a portion of the said grant) containing about 19 acres, fenced and cleared, and from the richness and fertility of the soil, cannot be surpassed for agricultural or horticultural pursuits, and bounded on the east by a road leading from the river to the great Western Road.
No. 3. A capital alluvial farm, producing most abundant crops of wheat and maize, &c., and containing about thirty-two acres, cleared and fenced, having both road and water frontages. The farm adjoins the property of Mr. James Ryan, and in all seasons is very prolific, it being principally composed of a rich and deep alluvial deposit.
To retired men of business, or invalids seeking health and retirement in a pure and salubrious atmosphere, an opportunity of securing such should not be neglected.
To farmers, dairymen, market gardeners, traders, and artisans of every class, a facility is now offered of securing most eligible farms for agricultural or horticultural pursuits, or sites for carrying on business with profit and advantage, for it does not require great wisdom to predict that property on Emu Plains, which is greatly rising in value, will be unprecedentedly enhanced by the daily increasing traffic on the Bathurst Road, and the terminus of the railway to Penrith being in its immediate vicinity.
Terms at sale.
Title—Grants by purchase, from the Crown.

NEW ZEALAND.—SALE of Valuable Building Allotments in the Town of Wellington, New Zealand.—Under authority of an Act, Session III, No. 14, of the Provincial Council of Wellington, intituled "Harbour Reserves." Notice is hereby given, that the following Allotments of Land, situated in the town of Wellington, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Provincial Treasury at Wellington, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1858, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the upset prices affixed in the subjoined schedule.
Immediate payment in cash of one-tenth of the purchase money shall be the condition of any such sale by auction, and the remaining nine-tenths of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser within one calendar month next after the time of such sale by auction, or the one-tenth of the purchase money which has been deposited will be forfeited, and the original contract for the sale of the Land will thenceforward be null and void.
Any further conditions will be published either on or before the day of sale. In the meantime information may be obtained, and plans inspected, on application at the office of Mr. M. S. BURNIN, Sydney.
WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 7th December, 1857.

Schedule of Upset Prices for Reclaimed Land, Lambton-Quay, Wellington. To be Sold Wednesday, 14th April, 1858.

No. of Lot.	Frontage Chargeable.	No. of Feet in Frontage.	Price per Foot. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1	Lambton-quay	35	12 0 0	
2	...	30	12 0 0	
3	...	30	12 0 0	
4	...	30	12 0 0	
5	...	30	12 0 0	
6	...	30	12 0 0	A Store on this Lot the property of Mr. Swinbourne.
7	...	35	12 0 0	
8	...	30	12 0 0	
9	...	30	12 0 0	A small House on this Lot the property of Mr. Hewitt
10	...	30	10 0 0	
11	Harbor-street	40	8 0 0	Also 40 feet frontage to Lambton-quay.
12	...	35	4 0 0	
13	...	35	4 0 0	
14	...	40	8 0 0	
15	...	40	8 0 0	
16	...	35	4 0 0	40 feet frontage to Custom-house-quay.
17	...	35	4 0 0	
18	... [quay	40	8 0 0	
19	Custom House	30	15 0 0	
20	...	30	15 0 0	
21	...	30	15 0 0	
22	...	30	15 0 0	
23	...	30	15 0 0	
24	...	30	15 0 0	
25	Lambton-quay	54	8 0 0	This Lot has a large frontage to Custom House-quay.

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VICTORIA MARKETS.

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 2.

HAY MARKET.—A brisk demand and short supplies in the early part of the past week caused much activity in this market, with a corresponding improvement in prices; towards the close of the week, however, quantities far in excess of demand have arrived, and prices have again declined. This afternoon the market was crowded, and many loads will doubtless have to return unsold. The number of loads at market during the week has been 466. Prices close to-day at following rates—trussed, £8 to £9 10s; oose and bundled, £6 to £7 per ton. Straw (almost nominal) at £5 10s. to £6 per ton.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. The markets for these articles have been very quiet. Several parcels of flour have been submitted for sale by auction during the week, but mostly withdrawn; and where portions have been disposed of, prices have ruled very low. Adelaide flour, good country brands, having been placed at from £13 to £14 per ton; privately, however, sales of similar descriptions have brought £15 per ton. Towards the close of the week orders for parcels of moderate amount for consumption have come in, and sales of best Adelaide in small lots have been made at from £15 to £16 per ton. Prices are, however, still declining, and should any quantity be forced on the market lower prices will have to be submitted to. Small lots of Tasmanian have been disposed of at £12 10s. to £13. A parcel of Chilian offered by auction, realised £12 only, but the condition was certainly not first-rate. Bran is in good enquiry, and being freely taken out of market for use at 1s 9d to 1s 10d per bushel. Wheat is very quiet—prices nominally 5s 6d to 6s; and until the new crops come freely to market no fixed market price can be given. Oats are again a trifle easier. Holders of Scotch evince a disposition to sell at 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Calcutta are bringing 4s, and Californian about 5s per bushel. Of the latter descriptions there are expected arrivals now due, which certainly can have no beneficial effect on ruling rates. Barley of new colonial growth is now looked for at market, and prices are consequently nominal. A considerable parcel of Californian is reported to have changed hands at 4s 3d per bushel. Maize hangs heavily on hand, nor is this grain likely to improve in price while oats continue at present rates. A cargo has arrived from Timor, but we are not aware of its having as yet been offered in the market. Gram.—Considerable quantities in damaged condition are offering, which much tends to depress the value of sound parcels, for which nothing over £10 per ton is procurable. At the mills, a fair amount of business has been transacted this week; prices are, however, declining. The following are the rates of the past week:—Fine flour, £16 10s; seconds, £14 10s; Chilian, £13 10s per ton. Bran, 1s 9d per bushel. Wheat bought at 5s 6d and 6s per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.—Fat Cattle.—The demand has been limited, the trade having previously supplied themselves for Christmas demand, and there is no alteration in last week's prices. We quote prime quality bullocks from £6 10s to £8; second-rate £4 10s to £6; cows, prime, £5 to £6 10s; second-class, £3 10s to £4 10s per head. Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report having sold 244 head of cattle, middling quality, at following rates, viz.: Bullocks, from £4 to £8; heifers, at from £4 to £7 per head. Store Cattle.—As the season advances the demand has lessened; really good mobs are, however, still of ready sale, and may be quoted at about 70s per head. Messrs. Power and Rutherford report the sale of a lot of inferior, mixed sexes, at 50s. per head. Working bullocks in condition are in good demand, but few offering. Messrs. Dougharty and Co. report the sale of the bulls imported by Messrs. Miles, Kington, and Co. at the following prices, viz: "Admiral Lyons," for £270; "Grapeshot," for £180; "Bluebeard," for £111 sterling. Calves.—The supply has been moderate, and prices steady, ruling at from 35s to 72s 6d each. Fat sheep have been fully supplied for all market requirements; the demand was however good, and last week's prices were generally fully supported, with, in some instances, a slight advance. Prime quality wethers brought 16s 6d to 18s 6d; second-rate, 13s to 15s 6d. Ewes, prime, 13s 6d to 15s; second class, 9s to 11s 6d. Messrs. Power and Rutherford sold a lot, consisting of 1200 prime wethers, at 18s to 18s 6d; inferior wethers, 14s 3d; and 1000 ewes at 14s to 15s each. Messrs. Dougharty and Co. sold the pure-bred rams imported by Messrs. Alexander Wilson, Nephew, and Co., from the flocks of Thomas Sturgeon, Esq., four at £71 per head, four at £31 ditto, and three at £23 ditto. Store sheep are much enquired for, but as very few really good lots are in the market, no amount of sales has been made. Lambs, although sparingly brought to market, were by no means in brisk demand, and sales were somewhat difficult to effect, prices ranging from 11s to 13s 6d each, in wool.

HORSE MARKET. There is no change to report in prices in this market. The holidays have entirely interfered with business, and the sales effected have been trifling.

RETAIL MARKETS.—Butchers' Meat: Beef, 5d to 8d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 6d ditto, veal, 8d to 10d ditto; pork, 10d to 1s ditto. Poultry: Turkeys, 15s to 20s each; geese, 25s to 30s per pair; ducks 12s to 14s ditto; fowls, 9s to 12s per couple; rabbits, 6s to 9s per brace. Dairy Produce: Butter, fresh, 2s to 2s 6d per lb; eggs, 2s 9d to 4s per dozen; milk, 1s per quart. Bread: The 4-lb. loaf, 9d to 11d.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.—In these articles no amount of transactions have taken place during the week. The intelligence per Swiftsure showed an advance in prices of wool in the home markets, inducing growers to support the prices hitherto asked. In the absence of mail advices, however, buyers have not felt justified in purchasing to any extent at ruling rates, which, coupled with the general cessation of business usual during Christmas week, has prevented the customary auction sales being held, and which are postponed until 7th instant, in order to enable buyers to act on advices expected to arrive per Simla on 5th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

THE return of the Customs Revenue for the port of Sydney, from the 1st to the 7th January, is as follows:

Spirits ...	£5876 18 1
Wine ...	460 2 0
Ale, porter, and beer ...	898 16 10
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	1681 5 0
Tea ...	361 1 0
Coffee and chicory ...	143 8 4
Sugar and molasses ...	3091 6 11
Total ...	£12,012 16 2

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day, their weekly produce sale. There was no wool offered, as holders until the mail arrives are unwilling to submit to a reduction in price.

SHEEPSKINS are not quite so much in demand. About 4800 were sold to-day, at from 9½d. to 11¾d.

TALLOW.—There was a good supply, and of the 165 casks offered all but one lot of 24 casks were sold. The prices ranged from 40s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

HIDES.—A large quantity of inferior hides, over 1300, were brought forward for sale to-day, but there was a disinclination to purchase, and most of the lots were consequently withdrawn. Those sold brought from 10s. 9d. to 23s. 3d. each.

We have Melbourne papers to the 4th instant. The escort receipts of gold-dust for the week amounted to 39,408 oz. 5 dwts. The *Argus* gives the following report of the Melbourne markets:—

This week, as is usual at this period of the year, has been one of general inactivity in the import market, and, with the exception of a few sales by auction, there are no transactions of any importance to remark on. The markets continue crowded with goods, and, with the general feeling of insecurity arising from late failures and the continued absence of advices from home markets, there is unfortunately, a want of confidence predominating, deterring both buyers and sellers from operating to any extent, and this feeling we can hardly expect to see decreased for some time to come. The up-country trade is, however, happily in a more healthy state, a d. the system of long credits having been abolished, the trade with the diggings and inland towns is on a sounder footing than formerly. Second and wholesale houses are doing a fair business, which would ultimately cause re-action in the import market, could any hope of decreasing supplies be reckoned on.

Liquors. Draught ales, of most preferred sorts, and bottled beers of best brands are in steady demand, but without improvement in value. Inferior descriptions and draught porter continue dull of sale. Bass's No. 3 Burton commands £9 10s. to £9 15s. per hogshead, and other approved sorts proportionate rates. Many of the brands will not, however, stand the test of the summer, and are offering consequently at very low figures. Spirits of all kinds are in very light demand, and prices are all but nominal. A few sales of brandy are reported, of best brands, at quoted prices, but in other descriptions there is nothing doing. Wines are dull of sale; even light summer sorts are but in trifling inquiry, and until buyers have cleared off purchases made for Christmas supplies, no improved demand is probable.

Butter is in rather improved demand for present use, but at unaltered rates.

Candles continue in very trifling demand without variation in value.

Provisions show no increased value, but prime hams, bacon, and cheese are in better request at quoted rates. Inferior sorts and unsound lots are nearly unsaleable at any prices. Dried Fruits: Currants have come in freely, and are not of ready sale. Raisins, particularly blooms, muscatels, &c., are inquired for, as are Barcelona nuts, Jordan almonds, &c. As, however, early supplies of all these descriptions from the new crops may be looked for, advanced rates for present stocks can hardly be expected.

Oilmen's Stores.—The demand for pickles, bottled fruits, jams, &c., has continued steady, and prices are well supported for best brands. Importations of many articles under this head have diminished, giving a better tone and steadier rates for the particular sorts in demand.

Teas and coffees are steadily moving off into consumption, and, being in few hands, bring remunerative rates. Sugars have arrived freely from Mauritius, and during the week two cargoes have been disposed of by auction at prices showing a decline of about £3 per ton on grocery sorts generally. Good to fine crystals have been disposed of at £50 to £51 15s; low to fine yellows at £42 5s to £46 5s; good browns, £40 to £49 10s per ton. Cossipore sugars are now chiefly in the hands of one or two firms, and are held for improved rates, £60 to £65 being the reported rates required. Rice is rather dull of sale again, and is held at nominal rates of about £16 to £16 10s for good Patna.

Tobacco fully supports its amended position; stocks are rapidly decreasing, and being in very few hands, improved prices are looked for.

Timber.—Deals have continued to arrive in considerable quantities, and, although the demand is still brisk, buyers consider themselves justified in offering reduced prices; and where these have been accepted, sales have readily been made; in some instances, however, the parcels offered have been withdrawn, and further decline of any importance is improbable. A parcel of spruce deals has been placed by auction on the wharf at 5d to 5½d for 9 x 3, and 6d to 6½d for 11 x 3.

Metals, generally, show no improvement in value; the demand is, however, tolerable brisk, but until stocks work off and arrivals less, no change of consequence can ensue.

The *Melbourne Herald* of the 4th January, says, we have papers from the Mauritius news to the 1st December. The total of sugar shipped and left the 30th November was 88,563,182 lb.

We take the following from the *Commercial Gazette* of the 30th November:—

In the sugar market there is a disposition on the part of sellers to meet buyers, as they can do so without any great reduction on the prices ruling previous to the arrival of the mail. The following are of the latest sales quotations which show about 20 cents decline:—Vacuum cleared, cargo quality, 7 dollars, 75 cents to 8 dollars; ditto ordinary, 7 dollars to 7 dollars 25 cents; fine ditto, 6 dollars 7 cents to 7 dollars; good ditto, 6 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars 70 cents; middling ditto, 6 dollars 30 cents to 6 dollars 40 cents; low ditto, 5 dollars 75 cents to 6 dollars; fine grey, 6 dollars 75 cents to 7 dollars; good ditto, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 25 cents; low ditto, 5 dollars 70 cents to 5 dollars 80 cents; low brown, 5 dollars 80 cents to 5 dollars 80 cents. Sirups:—1st quality bright yellow, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 25 cents; second ditto ditto ditto, 5 dollars 50 cents; third ditto ditto ditto, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents; grey sirups, 4 dollars 25 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents; dark ditto, 3 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars.

The following circular, dated Manila, October 28th, is handed to us for publication:—

Referring to the enclosed copy of our respects of 9-10th instant we have now to advise that the reaction noted in our sugar market has continued to increase: amounting in some instances to almost a panic. Current clayed sorts, which, in August, sold as high as 14 dollars per picul, are now freely offered at 8¼ dollars, without finding buyers. Unclayed kinds have proportionately declined, transactions having taken place in Zebu and Iloilo, on the spot, at 6¼ dollars per picul; and in Taal at same figures; but we hear of a sale of Zebus, to arrive, at 5¾ dollars per picul. Stocks are moderate, and a return of demand for export, even at low rates, would tend to restore confidence to holders; but at present there is absolutely none. The Daphne sailed on the 16th, for Sydney, with 13,684 piculs sugar, and other cargo, leaving no other vessel loading for your port. Brig Pet is the only vessel under despatch for Melbourne, besides the bearer, and is nearly ready. In other articles of produce, we have no change to note from our last circular advices. Sales of first-class six-months bills, at 4s 3½d; 60-days bank bills, 4s 1d; 30-day bills, 4s 0½d per dollar. Mexican dollars, 18 per cent. premium.

We are, yours very truly,

FREDERICK BAKER AND CO.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Permit me to gratify the curiosity of "Observer," whose communication appears in your issue of to-day, by informing him that the awarding of a silver medal to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., for a new plant from Java, was made by the Council, after the meeting on Tuesday evening last, in terms of one of the Exhibition rules—and if the observant gentleman will tax his memory, he will, perhaps, remember that the Chairman requested the members of Council to remain for the purpose of judging the exhibits, so that I cannot conceive how "Observer" left the Hall without being aware of this fact. I may also inform him, that although daylight was necessary to show the beauties of the flower, it was not necessary for the Council to decide as to its being a new and rare plant, for which the prize was awarded, and of which fact they were perfectly agreed.

I am Sir, yours, &c.,

H. R. WEBB, Assistant Secretary.

63, Hunter-street, January 7th.

LAND SALES.

On FRIDAY, 29th JANUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

HUME (Town Lots).—Parish of Howlong. Town of Howlong: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRAIDWOOD.

ST. VINCENT (Country Lots.)—Parish unnamed. Adjoining the west boundary of J. K. Mackenzie's 2999 acres near Narriga: Lot 1, 39 acres; lot 2, 32 acres. At Bulee forest on Titringo Creek: Lot 3, 103 acres. On Jerricknorra Creek, adjoining the east boundary of M. Connolly's 100 acres: Lot 4, 47 acres. Adjoining the west boundary of P. Meagher's 33½ acres, and P. Kennedy's 66 acres 1 rood 27 perches, near Reidsdale: Lot 5, 50 acres; lot 6, 34 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 39 acres 1 rood; lot 8, 26 acres 1 rood 7 perches; lot 9, 30 acres. On Mongarlowe River, at the confluence of Boo's Creek: Lot 10, 38 acres. On Mongarlowe River, at the confluence of Pagan's Creek: Lot 11, 32 acres. Lying between John Alger's 32 acres and J. Larmer's two portions of 39 acres each, and between Major's Creek and Back Creek: Lots 12 and 13, 39 acres each, lot 14, 40 acres; lots 15 to 19, 30 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BOMBALA.

WELLESLEY (Country Lots).—Parish of Bombala. Between 2 and 3 miles north-easterly from the town of Bombala: Lot 1, 36 acres; lots 2 and 3, 40 acres each; lot 4, 39 acres; lot 5, 77 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 81 acres; lot 7, 79 acres 3 roods; lot 8, 84 acres. Between 1 and 2¼ miles easterly from the town of Bombala: Lot 9, 48 acres 2 roods; lots 10 and 11, 54 acres each; lot 12, 51 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 54 acres; lots 14 and 15, 51 acres 1 rood each; lot 16, 54 acres; lot 17, 51 acres 1 rood; lot 18, 54 acres. Adjoining the south boundary of the town reserve of Bombala: Lots 19 to 21, 22 acres 2 roods each. About 1¼ mile southerly from the town of Bombala: Lots 22 to 24, 40 acres each; lot 25, 45 acres. On Bombala River, adjoining the south-west corner of the town reserve of Bombala: Lot 26, 28 acres 2 roods; lot 27, 29 acres 1 rood. On Maharatta or Saucy Creek, about 2¾ miles south-westerly from the town of Bombala: Lot 28, 47 acres; lot 29, 55 acres. On Bombala River, adjoining the south boundary of Sir J. Mattheson's 38 acres: Lot 30, 35 acres; lot 31, 58 acres. On Bombala River, opposite the confluence of the Coolumbooka River: Lot 32, 35 acres; lot 33, 30 acres. On Bombala River, about 2¼ miles north-westerly from the town of Bombala: Lot 34, 37 acres; lot 35, 32 acres; lot 36, 35 acres; lot 37, 22 acres; lot 38, 65 acres. On the Delegate Road, about 1¼ mile south-westerly from the town of Bombala: Lot 39, 39 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

GOULBURN (Country Lots).—Parish of Bowna. Between 11 and 12¼ miles north-easterly from Albury, on and lying to the south-east of the high road to Sydney, and adjoining the north boundary of H. Calder's 640 acres: Lots 1 to 5, 30 acres each; lot 6, 46 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 24 acres 13 perches; lots 8 to 14, 24 acres each; lot 15, 23 acres 2 roods 32 perches; lot 16, 19 acres 4 perches; lot 17, 15 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 18, 23 acres 1 rood 19 perches. On the right bank of Mullanjandra Creek, between 10¼ and 12 miles north-easterly from Albury, and near the Sydney Road: Lot 19, 49 acres; lots 20, and 21, 37 acres each; lot 22, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 23, 35 acres; lot 24, 30 acres; lot 25, 31 acres. On the left bank of Bowna or Twelve Mile Creek, at and above the confluence of Mullanjandra Creek: Lot 26, 31 acres; lot 27, 34 acres; lot 28, 32 acres; lot 29, 61 acres; lot 30, 67 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On THURSDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BOMBALA.

WELLESLEY (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Bombala. At Bombala: Lot 1, 4 acres; lot 2, 4 acres 3 roods 36 perches; lot 3, 4 acres 30 perches; lot 4, 4 acres. Upset price, £3 per acre.

WELLESLEY (Town Lots).—Parish of Bombala. Town of Bombala: Lots 5 and 6, 2 roods 20 perches each; lots 7 to 16, 2 roods each; lots 17 and 18, 2 roods 20 perches each; lots 19 to 27, 2 roods each; lot 28, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 29, 2 roods; lots 30 to 35, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 36, 2 roods; lot 37, 1 rood 39 perches; lot 38, 2 roods. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

GOULBURN (Country Lots).—Parish of Bowna. On the right bank of Bowna or Twelve Mile Creek, immediately above the confluence of Mullanjandra Creek: Lot 1, 42 acres; lot 2, 26 acres; lot 3, 36 acres; lot 4, 35 acres; lot 5, 37 acres; lot 6, 30 acres, 1 7, 38 acres. Near Bowna or Twelve Mile Creek, between 9 an 11¼ miles north-easterly from Albury: Lots 8 to 15, 30 acres each lots 16 to 22, 60 acres each; lot 23, 55 acres 3 roods. On and nea Thurgowa or Eight Mile Creek, between 6¼ and 9¼ miles north easterly from Albury: Lots 24 and 25, 332 acres each; lots 26 to 29 320 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

COOPER and TOOTH for the HAMLETS.—Balmain District.

CHAIRMAN.

Captain ROUNTREE.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. Larmeur	Mr. W. Combes
E. W. Cameron	A. W. Reynolds
J. S. Mitchell	W. Berkshire
J. H. Palmer	G. Craig
N. P. Phillips	R. C. Gordon
W. F. Molesworth	P. Allen
R. M. Hunter	J. Symonds
F. Vales	J. Dick
G. Thompson	J. Milne
J. Warren	J. Metherall
W. Woolnough	T. W. Smith
W. Davis	J. Black
E. W. Layton	F. Killeen
E. Ramsay	J. Prestager
P. Killeen	J. M'Beath.

GEORGE BONAMY, Hon. Secretary.

TOOTH FOR THE HAMLETS.—The following Gentlemen have consented to act as a committee for securing the return of Mr. Tooth:—

REDFERN.

James Chambers	Thomas M'Cann
John Woods	Patrick Whelan
Henry Bethell	W. Thompson
William Callaghan	— Ryan
Michael Lester	James Gannon
Thomas Lester	Bernard Doherty
Edward Byrne	John Hughes
Timothy O'Brien	J. J. Farr
Patrick Tighe	C. Outram
Thomas Collins	E. Warhurst
Charles Snow	Richard Cole
G. H. Hirst	M. Maher
G. J. Armytage	James Cole
G. J. Clark	Thomas M'Lochlin
V. Moyes	Josh. Warrick
W. Byers	John Robinson
George Sutton	Joseph Cook
W. Dennison	Stephen Bloomfield
James Gill	Frederick Medley
Thomas Gill	G. Climes
Henry Smith	H. Bailey.
John P. Bypers	

J. WOODS, Local Secretary.

W. G. AINSWORTH, J. T. GANNON, } Hon. Secretaries.

ELECTORS of the HAMLETS.—WORKING MEN.—As one of yourselves, I ask you to read this portion of Mr. John Campbell's speech, as delivered at the Gardeners' Arms, Botany-street, Redfern:—

"When he was a boy at school, he had seventy or eighty schoolfellows, and among them were four big boys—(a laugh)—who used to bully the little boys terribly. Well, after bearing this for a time, the little boys resolved they would stand it no longer, and so they one and all set upon the four big boys, and had a regular fight of it. Of course the little boys did not come off without some hard knocks; there was many a black eye, and many a BLOODY NOSE among them, but in the course of the affray the four big boys got quite enough of it, and from that time forward they never interfered with the little boys again."

Is this the man that the intelligent working men of the Hamlets will have to represent their and their children's interest in our next Parliament? Common sense would forbid me to think that, out of the electors of the Hamlets, 3000 could not be found to possess more intelligence, and be better qualified to represent that constituency.

A VOTER FOR COOPER AND TOOTH.

FRANK FOWLER, for THE CITY.—Central Committee.

Captain Malcolm	Mr. Patrick Mulroney
Mr. Beauchamp	Mr. Michael Quirk
Mr. George Bransgrove	Mr. Francis Larter
Mr. J. Cox	Mr. William Daly
Mr. J. L. Michael	Mr. George Hurley
Mr. Pearce Goold	Mr. Hugh Paterson
Mr. Whitfield	Mr. J. F. Linker
Mr. John Carney	Mr. Henry Thomas
Mr. David S. Hicks	Mr. J. M'A. Fawl
Mr. Peter Connor	Mr. William M. Davis.
Mr. W. R. Riding	

FOR SALE by the undersigned, 9 cases Paperhangings, ex Granite City, M. F. JOSEPHSON, Elizabeth-street North.

HAMLETS.—COOPER and CAMPBELL for the HAMLETS.—Central Committee will meet daily at the Fountain of Friendship, corner of George and Goulburn streets. The Ward Committees will also assist in conducting this Election.

Cooper and Campbell for the Hamlets,

Central Committee, corner of George and Goulburn streets, Fountain of Friendship.

Alderman Oatley	Hugh Lardreth
Alderman Northwood	P. H. M'Beth
R. M'Guffin	G. Sandford
Thomas Doughy	— Marshall
William Allman	H. B. Morgan
James Stuart	John Carlyle
R. Richardson	George Green
John Lucas	John Yeomans
H. Langley	Samuel Bayliss
James Powell	Joseph Bayliss
William Amner	John Aird
Edward Nixon	John Campbell
John Brown	James Alexander
T. H. Green	Charles W. Newman
William Forsyth	George Bingham
Alexander Elliott	Thomas Flood
John Elliott	Edward Flood
David O'Hea	John Kellick
F. E. Lodge	Edward Charles Morris
John M'Mahon	Benjamin Morris
Henry Smith	Alexander Thurlow
Henry Stockley	Michael Seale
Matthew Ryan	John Davis
Frederick Elliott	Charles Goddard
John Armstrong	Thomas Underwood
Thomas Jones	Richard Underwood
Andrew Miller	Anthony Hordern
Thomas Gillespie	Charles Wilks
John Sims	William Spriggs
George Sydenham	Robert Redd
James Campbell	John Fastwood
Alderman Neale	William Cox
John M'Guffin	Charles Drake.

O'Connelltown District Committee.

David Lewis	John Harper
James Conley	Isaac Brown
W. Newell	Nicholas Newnham
John Eastwood	Robert Williamson
James Callaghan	William Drunte
James Barton	Joseph Jones
James Standen	Alfred Davis.

Redfern District Committee.

John C. Everett	Robert Ellison
James Alexander	John Armstrong
William Coleston	Thomas Kenny
John Davis	Thomas Cooper
John M'Lennon	Philip Keefe
James Farquhar	Samuel Dick
Thomas Anderson	William Wolverton
J. Ellison	J. B. Crisp
William Ayliff	— Phillips
William Forsyth	J. S. Clarke
A. J. P. Letwyche	Thomas Keefe.
Joseph Atkins	

North Shore District.

Robert W. Moore	W. Moore
William Sagden	Robert Anderson
W. E. Davy	L. Solomons
H. Monday	James Wheeler.

IN THE ESTATE OF RICHARD COWAN.—With reference to Mr. Cowan's advertisement stating that he has purchased the remaining assets of his estate, the Trustees wish it to be notified to the public that the assets sold by them to Mr. Cowan are certain uncollected book-debts only, and not the whole of the remaining assets of the estate. EDWIN DAINTREY, attorney for the said Trustees, 12, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY, by mutual consent, Dissolved Partnership so far as concerns Mr. EDWARD BONES. The business will be carried on as hitherto by GEORGE WILKIE and JOHN MITCHELL, under the present style of GEORGE WILKIE and CO.

N.B.—Mr. Bones will continue to receive orders for Biscuits at his establishment, Lower George-street, on account of George Wilkie and Co.

GEORGE WILKIE.
JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD BONES.

Witness, THOMAS SHADE.

Steam Biscuit Factory, January 7th, 1858.

NOTICE.—All parties will be SUED, without respect to persons, who are indebted to J. H. NIXON, of 20, Elizabeth-street, by overdue promissory notes, cheques, bills of sale, or unsatisfied judgments in any of the courts will be proceeded to recovery, unless paid as per former advertisements. J. H. NIXON.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against giving trust or credit to ANN EDWARDS, she having left my house after obtaining sundry moneys. I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. JOHN EDWARDS, farrier, Pitt-street.

MRS. SANDERSON.—Release the goods you left with me, or seven days after date I will sell them. JOHN COWAN, 32, Prince-street. January 7th.

SYKES' HYDROMETERS, by Dring and Fage, and other makers, just received by the undersigned. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

MARKET GARDENERS and others.—A heap of Manure and Straw only for removal. MILLER and CO., 42, Pitt-street.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Rooty Hill Steam Saw Mills beg to notify to builders, timber merchants, and others, that they are now prepared to execute orders to any extent for any description of hardwood sawn timber. Communications to be addressed to Mr. WEST, Rooty Hill Saw Mills, Prospect; or to JONES and PALMER, Sydney.

TOMAGO COLLIERY, HUNTER RIVER.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 28th, Coals of the very best quality will be supplied at the Shoot at 13s. 6d. per ton. Apply to ROBERT GORDON, Tomago; or WILLIAM BROWN, surgeon, East Maitland.

ROCKING HORSE.—For SALE, a very handsome Rocking Horse. J. W. and S. THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-street.

TO CORDIAL MAKERS, &c.—Oil's Wintergreens, Sassafras, and English Vitriol. RUTHERFORD, Chemist, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, a Cutler's Lathe, with grinding stones, in working order. 377, Pitt-street.

ASSORTED CRATES of EARTHENWARE, containing breakfast cups and saucers, bowls, toilette sets, dinner ware, &c.; china breakfast and tea sets, cups and saucers, plates, &c. &c.; in strong crates, and suitable for country buyers. W. W. BUCKLAND.

SALT (Liverpool) for SALE, £4 4s. per ton. H. BELL, Pitt-street.

200 CASKS of the best Portland Cement for SALE, cheap, on account of lease expiring. 23, Elizabeth-street North.

HOTEL.—For SALE, the Lease, License, Furniture, &c., of a really good little House. Apply to JAMES JONES, George-street.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils for music. Terms, 30s. per quarter. Address P. S., Post Office, Sydney.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a re-engagement as Visiting Governess; her acquirements are English, Music, and Singing. Address W. M., Post Office, Sydney.

A YOUNG Person wishes to attend on a Lady or Gentleman proceeding to England. Address M. W., Post Office, Newtown.

A LADY, a stranger in the country, being temporarily in great pecuniary difficulty, would earnestly appeal to the wealthy and benevolent, to aid her by a small loan. The sum required (£25) would be punctually repaid, with interest if desired, in six months; the obligation could never be forgotten. Address A.B., Post Office, Sydney.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by an experienced Female, a situation as Housekeeper or as professed Cook. No objection to the country. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street, North.

A STABLEMAN wanted. Apply to the MANAGER, at H. E. I. Company's Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

A LAD wanted, to make himself generally useful in a house and shop. Apply to BELL and HUNTLEY, Lyons-buildings, George-street, from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS PREMISES wanted, in George-street, Post Office side, between Market and Hunter streets. Address, stating terms, &c., to S. M., HERALD Office.

BULLS' EYES.—Wanted Six, polished glass. Apply to 329, George-street.

CONSTANT Employment for 10 or 20 good Teams, to bring down sawn timber from the Rooty Hill Steam Saw Mills to Parramatta Railway station. Apply to JONES and PALMER, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to Mr. WEST, at the mills.

HORSES.—Wanted, for an overland journey, Six or Eight first-rate Stock Horses, Two staunch Draught Horses, strong Horse, Dray, and Shaft and Leading Harness. Apply by letter, Box 128, Post Office.

HORSE WANTED, perfect in harness and saddle, sound, 15½ hands, showy bay with black points. Apply at the Globe Tavern, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets.

LAW.—Wanted, by a Young Man, a Situation in a Solicitor's office; has been 15 years in an office, and had the management thereof. Address H. W., Paddington Post Office.

MATCH HORSE Wanted.—Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON will give One Hundred Pounds (£100) for a Gelding that will match his brown gelding LUCIFER. He must be sound, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, and from four off to six off. All further particulars on application at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

MAN SERVANT Wanted. Apply at Sir John Franklin Hotel, Bridge-street.

MANTLE MAKERS.—Wanted, first-rate Hands. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

NOTICE to LANDLORDS.—Wanted, a House, with not less than five rooms and kitchen. Address J. G. C. C., HERALD Office.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted, to do a Job Piece-work. BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

PARTNER wanted, an active Man with a small capital, to join advertiser in a safe and lucrative business. Twenty-five per cent will be given for the use of £250, with security. All communications will be strictly confidential. Direct to M. M. M., HERALD Office, up to the 16th instant.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY.—Applications will be received by Alexander Fraser, Esq., Secretary, until the 13th day of January next, at the Company's office, North Richmond, from persons desirous of obtaining the situation of Foreman of Works to the Richmond Bridge Company. The person selected will be required to reside on the spot, and will be held strictly answerable for all tools, materials, and other property belonging to the Company, which shall be placed in his charge.

Applicants will be required to state fully what salary they would require, and to forward at the same time to the Secretary testimonials of character and competency.

Any further information required, as to the nature of the duties, or of the work to be undertaken, may be obtained on application to Mr. E. O. MORIARTY, the Company's Engineer, Hunter-street, Sydney. Signed ALEXANDER FRASER, North Richmond.

REGISTER of Furnished Apartments, now open. Fee, 1s each inspection. CHARLES H. LONG, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY DISPENSARY.—In consequence of the death of W. C. M'Donn, Esq., and the resignation of Joseph Burgon, Esq., there are two vacancies in connection with the Sydney Dispensary, the Election to which will take place at the Annual General Meeting, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant. Candidates are requested to forward applications to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 18th, at noon, accompanied by their credentials, &c., except in the case of those gentlemen whose testimonials have been already submitted to the Board for inspection, and of which a note was made at the time. ALFRED H STEPHEN, secretary.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, at Calder House, Newtown, after the approaching Christmas recess, a Single Gentleman, accustomed to tuition, as resident Second Master. Apply to J. FRED. CASTLE.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a Journeyman; must be able to make small goods. 96 Parramatta-street.

TO COPPER Plate Engravers.—A Young Man wanting to improve himself in the above business, wishes to make an engagement with a party where he can have the advantage of good practice. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an active Junior Hand. G. ETHEREDGE, Haymarket.

TO MASTER CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Wanted, to Apprentice a respectable Lad to the above business. Any one having room for an apprentice, by addressing a letter C. C. C., HERALD Office, will meet with immediate attention.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Three Assistants. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street.

TO MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.—Wanted, by the advertiser, a middle-aged Man, a Situation as Salesman. He has a thorough knowledge of the trade, both wholesale and retail and has been engaged in the first London and Sydney houses. Would not object to the management of a good country concern. Unexceptionable references will be given as to business habits, ability, and respectability. Address X. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Woman, as Cook and Laundress. Apply at Mrs. S. EMANUEL'S, 404, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a smart, steady, sober Man, as servant—one accustomed to horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. WRENCH, 6, Lyons-terrace, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 9th instant.

WANTED, a Middle-aged Person, as Housekeeper. Apply at SMITH'S, Cheshire Cheese, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Plain Cook and Laundress. Enquire at Civet Cat, George-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook and General Servant, at RAE'S, Haymarket Coffee House, George-st. South.

WANTED, an experienced Laundress; also a House and Parlour Maid. Apply No. 3, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, in a private family, Board and Residence, within a short distance from Park-street. Address S E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a well-educated Youth, as Cashier. COUTTS and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

WANTED, Cook and Waiter; to people not afraid of hard work wages no object. Apply at Mayor Inn, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid; one who can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. DEANE, 13, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse, immediately. Apply to Dr. SACHS, 1, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

WANTED, a Young Servant Girl, about 15 or 16 years old. Apply No. 6, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at the Red Horse Inn, 90, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Person to do plain needlework and look after a little girl. Apply 205, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply 46, Market-street, between George and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a Conductor; also Comic and Sentimental Singers. Apply to A. TOOGOOD.

WANTED, a General Servant who understands washing and ironing. Mrs. HUNTER'S, 344 (late 197), George-street.

WANTED, Two Single Men, for a Boiling-down Establishment. H. BELL, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Good character required. Apply at Skinner's Hotel, corner Hunter and George streets.

WANTED, a good General Servant; middle age preferred. Mrs. HOWELL, 505 Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, as General, a good Laundress, at Mrs. EVELYN'S, 54, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, 5 Female General Servants. EVENNETT and WELCH'S City Registry Office for Servants.

WANTED, a Cook, for an Hotel. EVENNETT and WELCH'S City Registry Office for Servants, opposite the Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female Servant, one that can wash and iron. Apply at No. 3, Hill's-buildings, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, for a Shoe Shop, a smart active Lad, to clean up and run errands; no idle boy need apply. FRANK ROBINSON, 92, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply at MURRAY'S Family Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a General House Servant; one who understands washing and ironing. Apply at No. 27, Botany-street, Surry Hills. JOHN NOBBS.

WANTED immediately, a Young Person, as Assistant in a store; must write a good hand. Apply to Mr. WEBBER, Newtown.

WANTED, Two Married Couples, near town. EVENNETT and WELCH, City Registry Offices, for Servants, opposite the Haymarket.

WANTED, a Situation, as Barman, or Barman and Waiter. Reference and experience. R. Y., Commercial Coffee House, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply No. 1, Wynyard-lane, opposite Bank New South Wales.

WANTED, an active Lad, for a Butcher's Shop. Apply opposite the Barley Mow Hotel, Park-street.

WANTED, in or near Sydney, a Furnished Cottage, of moderate rent. Apply A. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Girl, to be generally useful. Apply 102, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant. Apply at No. 15, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a Female Servant; age, from 14 to 16. Apply 24, Crown-street, near William-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Youth, about 16, as Cashier. Apply to HANKS and CO., 319, George-street.

WANTED to RENT, or purchase, a convenient 5 or 6 roomed House or Cottage in a respectable situation, either in or near Sydney. Address, with particulars, to S. A. E., Post Office Box 48.

WANTED, to be known. Portraits 5s. with case. 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Spring Cart or Van, with or without Horse or Horses, at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Sales Clerk, for Sydney; also, a Junior Clerk, for Newcastle. Applications may be made before 10 a.m., until Saturday, the 9th current, to the Secretary, Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, No. 7, Exchange.

WANTED, immediately, a Woman as Plain Cook and plain washerwoman, on a dairy farm, one day's journey from Sydney; she must be good tempered, and rise every morning at sunrise, and need no looking after, as her mistress is an invalid. No company kept. Also, a good tempered Woman, to wait upon her mistress, and act as housemaid; she must rise every morning at sunrise. Also, a Young Man that can milk, or that is willing to learn, and that can get up in a morning without being called. To good servants it is a complete home—no stint of rations, but they must do their work without being looked after, as the employer will not pay wages and be overseer also. Character required. Apply between 9 and 12, to ADVERTISER, at John Holman's, White Horse, near Royal Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, without family, for Mudgee—the Man as plain cook and waiter, Woman as laundress, &c. for a small family. English ones preferred. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED Female General Servant, with good references. Apply to Mrs. STAINES, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Groom and Gardener, young Single Man. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, for the Country, a steady Single Man as Blacksmith and Farrier. H. MACKAY, 1, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Groom. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a small Station, without stock, EDWARD H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, Five Thousand Ewes, on terms. E. H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Dressmaking business. Apply Mrs. ROBINSON'S, 95, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Man of considerable experience, the Management of an Hotel or Club, either in town or country. Satisfactory references given. Address to T. W. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation as Cook or Waiter in a Hotel. Address M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a female General House Servant. She must be able to wash, iron, and do plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. J. E. ROBBERDS, Hellesdon Cottage, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a Plain Needlewoman, by the day. Apply at Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a Man to serve in a butcher's shop, at J. GIBBINS 520, George-street South.

WANTED, an active Girl, as Nurse and make herself generally useful. Apply Mrs. LEMON, 9, York-st.

WANTED, a Female good Cook, at GREENKNOW'S, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a strong Girl, to make herself generally useful. 438, Kent-street, near Druitt-street.

WANTED, a smart Boy, that can make himself generally useful. Apply to the Steward of the Williams.

WANTED, a General Servant, in a small family. Apply 116, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply No. 17, Market-street East.

WHEAT.—Wheat for poultry, &c. FEARNLEY'S Produce Stores, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply Currency Lass, Pitt and Hunter streets. G. WATSON.

WANTED, an experienced Single Man as Cook for a hotel. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, for Dubbo, a Married Couple, the Man as Cook. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Waitress, Housemaid, and General Servants. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two Unfurnished Rooms, with use of kitchen. X, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant, in a family of three. Apply to Mrs. WELLBANK, Macarthur's Point, Pyrmont, next Major Christie's; or 11, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Waiter; one that understands his business, none other need apply. Enquire at the Prince Albert Restaurant, opposite the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a good Saw Sharpener, for the Rooty Hill.

WANTED, a Stud Groom, to proceed to India in charge of Horses. Apply at No. 1, Orwell-street, Woolloomooloo, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

WANTED, a Middle-aged Female, to proceed up the country, capable of imparting a good sound English education to five children. Apply to Mrs. NEVILLE, at Mrs. Seals', Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p.m.

WANTED, a plain Cook and Laundress. Mrs. DAINTREY, Smart's Cottages, Upper William-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as House Servant. Apply Mrs. C. BROWN, 93, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Female, a Situation to attend upon a family proceeding to any port in America. Has no objection to engage as Stewardess on board any vessel bound as above. Address E. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple: the man as horse driver, and his wife to make herself useful in a family. Also, a single Man, as horse driver; liberal wages will be given. For particulars, apply to JOSIAH HARPUR and CO., Steam Coffee Warehouse, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an Infant Wet Nursed, from home. No. 2, corner Stanley and College streets.

WANTED to RENT, a Farm, with Cottage, for a term, from 80 to 150 acres, near the line of railway to Liverpool. Apply to J. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Plain Cook and Laundress; also a Girl, about sixteen years of age. Apply, for address, to Mr. SMITH, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by an active Young Man, a Situation as Messenger or in any other capacity. Address B. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General Blacksmith for the country. JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an experienced Bullock Driver, to proceed to Brisbane Water. Apply SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid to assist as Housemaid. Apply before 1 to Mrs. STEPHEN, 1, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, 1000 head Mixed Cattle, ages six months to two years, to be delivered near Wagga Wagga.

1. Molroy for SALE, with 3400 prime cattle, 14 years' lease.
2. Cowparra for SALE, Lachlan District, fine fattening run; commands Melbourne market; 14 years' lease.
3. Compact Sheep Station in Wellington District; never diseased; will carry 16,000 sheep; 80 miles west of Bathurst; large and substantial improvements; 14 years' lease.
4. Large and valuable Sheep Stations on the Darling.
5. Choice New England Station, with only 5000 sheep, run for 10,000; capital chance for a small capitalist; lease 14 years: improvements excellent.
6. Highly cultivated Southern Estate, 2500 acres of freehold, and run for 6000 to 8000 sheep.

3000 Fat Wethers for SALE.

Several good lots of Store Sheep.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street and Union Wharf.

WARDSMAN for the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.—Required, a Wardsman for the above-named Establishment. He must be a single man of active and perfectly sober habits: one that has been in a similar situation, in a hospital, would be preferred. Apply to the MASTER, at the Asylum.

£30 WILL will be given for the Loan of £20, for six months. Address A., HERALD Office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two Gentlemen, at 20s. per week each. 146, Gloucester-st., Church-hill.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen. 14, Macquarie-place.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished, from 10s. to 14s. per week. 384, Castlereagh-street, two doors from Liverpool-st.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes' walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

A SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM to LET, with Stable. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain gate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Apartments to LET, on moderate terms. No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES to LET on LEASE.—That central premises occupied by Mr. Hampson, gasfitter, in King-street, between Pitt and George streets, are to be let on lease. The premises are well adapted for a wholesale store, or would make two retail shops, as there is a large frontage, and the best business locality in the city. For particulars apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 83, King-street.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a desirable Cottage of four rooms, verandah, garden, well of water, &c., just finished, about five minutes' walk beyond the Congregational Church, on the Darling Road. Apply at CROOK'S Ferry.

BALMAIN EAST.—TO LET, in that salubrious locality overlooking the entire Harbour, a substantially-built Stone House, replete with every accommodation for a respectable family, consisting of a wide verandah, stone paved, back and front; drawing room, parlour, sitting room, four bedrooms, kitchen, and servant's room, orchard, flower garden, paddock, fenced round; abundance of water; coach-house and stable, and outhouses, &c., &c., &c. Rent, moderate. Apply E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittell's Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

HOUSE to LET, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Garden, containing five rooms and kitchen; good water, and use of paddock at the rear. Rent, moderate. Apply to Mr. BROWN, opposite.

A Two-stall Stable and Coach-house can be had with the above, if required.

HOUSE TO LET in Crown-street, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. J. P. MACKENZIE, Elizabeth-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—A Public-house, Glebe, £2. Shop and 7 rooms, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 30s. A small ditto at Redfern, 6s per week

An Hotel in good trade, Woolloomooloo. £100

For SALE, a snug Residence, near St. Peter's Church

For SALE, a Public-house, Liverpool Road, with land under cultivation; to be sold a bargain

For SALE, Two Residences and Land, Undercliff

For SALE, several Farms, Undercliff

For SALE, a Cottage, 4 acres of Land, Kingsgrove—3 acres cleared, and ½ acre under cultivation and crops with fruit trees, various vegetation, ditto well fenced and paled, good land and water; price only £200.

G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, loan agent, valuer, Commercial Chambers, opposite Exchange.

N.B.—Money lent on deeds, £1 to £20,000 on mortgage.

HOUSES to LET, York-terrace and Short-street, Surry Hills—5 rooms and kitchen. HALL and ALDERSON, 221, Elizabeth-street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Sitting, Bed, and Dressing Rooms for a Lady and Gentleman, with extra Bedroom if required, and attendance, 201, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Domain. No others kept.

OFFICES TO LET, near the Exchange.—A capital Suite at FOUGERE'S, tailor, 10, Bridge-street.

OFFICES to LET, position unexceptionable, 244, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

OFFICES to LET. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, a Three-roomed Stone-built House, situated in Prospect-place, Paddington, opposite the Military Barracks. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 161, Pitt-street North.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—Two Offices, Nos. 5 and 12, TO LET. Apply to the Secretary.

TO LET or SELL, a Four-roomed Cottage, at Paddington. Apply to Mr. ELLIS, Point Piper Road.

TO LET, a Shop, in a first-rate neighbourhood. For particulars apply to Mr. LANKESTER 238, George-st.

TO LET, a House with 10 rooms, 2 kitchens, coach-house, and stable. Enquire at No. 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, a Six-roomed House, No. 237, Macquarie-street, facing the Infirmary. For terms, &c., apply to ALFRED DE LISSA, secretary, Synagogue Chambers, York-street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable Family Residence, commanding a view of the harbour, and within five minutes' walk of the Post Office; there is a bath-room attached, and every convenience for culinary purposes. Apply to Captain VILES, Viles'-buildings, near Gas Works, Kent-street; or on the premises, next door.

TO SMALL FARMERS AND OTHERS.—To LET, on easy terms, in lots to suit the convenience of parties, 2000 Acres of rich Brush Land on the banks of the Clarence River, adjoining South Grafton, and within sight of the steamers' wharf. Apply to THOMAS RYAN, Prince-street North.

TO LET, a Cottage at Burwood, with garden and paddock, plenty of water. Apply Cashier, E. N. and G. WANT, No. 139, Pitt-street.

TO be LET, a Dwelling-house, situated three doors west of Lyon's-terrace, Hyde Park, Liverpool-street. Apply at the Office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a House, in Macquarie-street, opposite the House of Assembly. Possession can be given the 1st of February. Apply to Mr. DALLEY, adjoining.

TO LET, a Shop, two rooms and bakehouse, with water, yard, and entrance Liverpool-street, between Pitt and George streets. Rent 25s. per week. W. REDMAN, York-street, opposite Police Court.

TO LET, a Shop in George-street, near Market-street, now occupied by Messrs. Staple and Norcott. Also, a Shop, on the South Head Road, three doors east of the Blind Beggar Inn. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a Boot and Shoe Shop, in Market-street, occupied for the last 15 years by Mr. Charles Tibbey. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie street.

TO LET, No. 3, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park, now in the occupation of W. Allison, Esq. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a commodious Stone Cottage in Union-street, Pyrmont, about two minutes' walk from the bridge. The house is in thorough repair, and has a good well of water. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 215, George-street.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, on the 1st January, one of the two Houses known as the Britannia Hotel. Apply JOSEPH SIMMONS, junr., Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Cottage within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, 7, Crown-street, Miller's Point, the late residence of the Bishop of Sydney; may be had for a term of five months, from January 8th, at £15 per month. Application to be made on the premises, and no lodging-house-keeper need apply.

TO LET, a 3 roomed House, in Pitt-street. Apply to Mrs. ELLARD, No. 6, Premier-terrace, William-st.

TO LET, a Furnished Room, with use of kitchen, at 65, Goulburn-street.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, close to the New Bridge, a Cottage—five rooms and kitchen, with garden and water frontage. Apply to JAY and CO., Sydney.

TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage, at Waverley, with vegetable and flower gardens, and water. Rent, for a term, 18s. a-week. Apply at Mr. CRIPPS', opposite Police Office.

TO MILLERS.—To LET, the Collingwood Steam Flour Mill, with detached dwelling-house and stables, &c., &c., &c. It is situate about a quarter of a mile from the railway station at Liverpool, and connected therewith by a branch line. This mill is in complete working order, having been lately supplied with new gearing, a new ten horse-power engine, boiler, donkey engine, &c., for working two pair of stones; there is also abundance of water. The advantageous position of this mill must ensure a very handsome remuneration to the tenant. All further particulars can be ascertained on application to J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay, Sydney; or to H. VOSS, Collingwood, Liverpool.

TO BE LET (lately in the occupation of the undersigned) a Comfortable Family Residence, overlooking the harbour, and within five minutes walk of the Post office. There is a nice bath room and every convenience appertaining to a thorough English house. Apply to E. T. FORD, Esq., Exchange; or to Captain VILES, Viles' Buildings, Kent-street North, near the Gas Works.

TO BUILDERS, and OTHERS requiring large premises.—To LET, for one or two years, House and roomy premises, and well situated. Terms, moderate. Apply to J. H. NIXON, 20, Elizabeth-street North.

WILLIAM-STREET.—To LET, that newly-erected House, with good shop-front, suitable for any business. The house contains on ground floor shop, parlour, and private entrance; stores and kitchen offices in basement; drawing or show rooms on first floor, and suitable bedrooms on second ditto; large enclosed yard, and good back entrance. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM GALVIN; or, Messrs. LEWIS, architects, William-street.

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